FIRST EDITION

The Hamilton Daily Times.

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Great German Army At Standstill In Poland

Britain Anxious To Avert Delay of U. S. Shipping---Kitchener's Confidence of Victory Cheers British--Disaster to Turks Is Great

MAIN RUSSIAN EFFORT IS CARPATHIAN DRIVE

Although Their Defeat of the Turks Grows In Completeness.

Germans Held In Poland---The Allies Try New Plan In West.

(By Times Special Cable.)

London, Jan. 7.—Neither Turkey nor Germany has conceded the defeat of Turkish armies in the Caucasus, as claimed officially in Petrograd. As further details of this fighting are received in London, it would appear that this reported Turkish disaster has been as complete as that suffered by any forces since the outbreak of the war. In spite of this, however, the latest official communication from Turkey altogether ignores the fighting in the Caucasus, and dwells upon the struggle which has spread over the Persian frontier to Urumiah, an important town where the Turks say that, aided by Persians, they have defeated the Russians.

In Poland the Germans apparently are no nearer Warsaw, and there is little alteration in the battlefront extending from the Baltic to the Carpathians. The Russians seem to be still concentrating their main effort in the Carpathian passes. At the same time they are continuing a vigorous offensive in Bukowina. The occupation of this Austrian territory, populated as it is largely by Roumanians, may soon exert, in the opinion of British observers, a powerful influence throughout Europe as bringing the Balkan situation to a head.

In the western arena of military activities the allies have varied their flank attacks, which recently brought them success in the sand dunes of Flanders and in Alsace, by intensifying the pressure from Rheims to the Lorraine frontier, where some ground has been gained.

(Continued on Page 9.)

HAMILTON THE HUB OF NEW ROAD SYSTEM

Plans Under Way for Extension of Highways to Montreal.

Roads Would Radiate In All Directions From This City.

That Hamilton is to become the hub of the great string of highways in Ontario was pointed out by the Ontario Motor League yesterday, when they mapped out the roadways, and the way the roads would link together. Hamilton and Brantford councils are making an effort to have a highway between the two cities, and it is expected that work will be commenced on this project during the present year. The Toronto-Hamilton highway is well under way, with over 300 men at work on it now, and the commissioners state that there would be at least 2,000 at work in about three months. This will relieve the unemployed and relief associations of a great strain, for many of the men will be taken from Hamilton, and as many more from Toronto, relieving the large cities. The Oshawa to Toronto continuation of the Hamilton, Toronto highway is assured. The residents of Oshawa have gobbled up the bonds like hot cakes the day they were placed on sale, and are ready to finance the whole project if need be to get the road.

London and Windsor are greatly interested in the project, and are preparing plans for a roadway to connect up with the Brantford to Hamilton road. They say the financing is nothing, it's getting an early start. The Ottawa to Oshawa end of the road is being mapped out now, and plans will be ready in a short time, when it is expected that the matter will be placed before the council of the various municipalities that the road will go through, and see what each place will vote for the road, and then the larger cities will see what it will cost. However the roadway is assured. The Montreal branch, along the St. Lawrence River, will be undertaken as soon as they see what success is attained by the Oshawa and Ottawa people in the long stretch between these two cities. Secretary W. G. Robertson stated yesteday that it was possible that more roadway would be started this year than is now contemplated, for the people are realizing more every day the need of good roads and especially the imperial highway now commenced.

It was suggested at the meeting of the Ontario Motor League yesterday that an appeal be made to the Government to reduce the license rates on the autos coming into this country from the United States, and in that way another inducement would be given to the American tourists to come in. The membership was increased from four to five thousand during the year.

U. S. PROTEST

Note re Niagara River Shooting Being Prepared.

(By Times Special Wire.)

Washington, Jan. 7.—State Department officials to-day began preparing a note to Great Britain, asking reparation for the families of Charles Dorsch and Walter Smith, the two Americans fired upon by Canadian troops, while duck hunting in the Niagara River. The representations, which will be submitted to the British Embassy this week, will also ask, it is understood, that the Canadian troopers be punished. Evidence has been presented to the department that they shot to kill. Smith was killed almost instantly, and Dorsch is in a precarious condition.

Ripe Strawberries.

Mushrooms, asparagus, new potatoes, spinach, rhubarb, endive, pineapples, Brussels Sprouts, pettled artichokes, head lettuce, kumquats, pomegranates, Florida oranges, Tangerines, Neufchatel, square cream, Roquefort, Gorgonzola, Swiss, English Stilton, Edam, Pineapple, Limburger, rich, mild and prime old Canadian cheese, farm sausage, muffins, crumpets, maple syrup.—A. G. Bain & Co.

EIGHT OFFICERS OF EACH UNIT

Will Go With Third Contingent for Overseas Service.

Dr. Pain Qualified and Will Go to the Front.

Dr. Albert Pain, of this city, who offered his services for the second overseas contingent, but did not secure a place, has qualified and will, in all probability go with the third contingent which is being formed now.

Lieut.-Col. S. C. Mewburn has been appointed brigadier to command the Fourth Infantry Brigade, which includes the 19th, 91st and the 38th.

Lieut.-Col. Ashton, of Brantford, who is to command the local battalion for the third contingent, has not yet arrived in town to take charge, but immediately upon his arrival he will commence picking the officers. It was thought that about an average of eight officers will be selected from each regiment, the 13th and 91st, and many more than this number have offered their services.

The Army Medical Corps was recruiting last evening and to-day, and secured a large number of good men. The Army Service Corps are also recruiting, with much success.

JUST IGNORANCE

Hungarian Did Not Know He Was Doing Wrong.

Joseph Toth, who was charged with personating in the recent elections, appeared before Magistrate Jeifs in the Police Court this morning. City Clerk Kent laid the charge, and stated that Toth voted for a man by the same name. He stated that they both lived on Ferrie street east, one at 139 and the other at 141. C. J. Kerr, poll clerk, stated that Joseph Toth, the accused, voted in the morning, and the poll is in ward 6. Mr. Kerr added that the accused voted for Mayor, Controllers, aldermen and the by-laws, and that in the afternoon the genuine Joseph Toth appeared to register his vote. It was shown that both men are Hungarians, and that the accused had been taken to vote by another Hungarian named Steve Morley. The Magistrate held that the defendant was in ignorance of the law and had no knowledge that he was doing wrong. The case was dismissed.

Milan Duke, who has lain in durance vile on a vagrancy charge, while his record was looked up, was acquitted this morning and allowed to depart.

On a charge of being drunk and disorderly, Harry Cummerford pleaded guilty and was soaked $2.

TO NATURALIZE

A Turk and An Austrian On the List.

Despite the fact that the local judges and Chief Justice advised lawyers not to submit for naturalization the names of foreigners whose countries are at war with Great Britain, the practice is being continued, as is shown by the announcement that in the list which will be placed before Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of the Exchequer Division, at the winter assizes on Jan. 18, the names appear of Garabed Mirakian, of Turkey, and Johan Jackels, of Austria. Both are laborers, one living in Dundas, the other in West Flamboro. Five Italians, one Russian and one American have also applied.

Wonderful Relief.

From the use of Parke's Chilblain Cure. This well-known remedy has proven its worth to many who suffer from this unpleasant complaint. Do not toast your cold damp feet over a hot fire. This only aggravates the complaint. Apply Parke's Chilblain Cure. 25c per bottle.—Parke & Parke, Market Square.

HOME GUARD FINANCES.

A meeting of the Hamilton Rifle Association finance committee will be held this afternoon at the headquarters. The members are Col. Hon. J. M. Gibson, J. P. Bell, J. H. Collinson, W. Connolly, W. G. E. Boyd, H. C. Beckett, Gordon Henderson, E. E. Linger, James A. McPherson, W. E. Phin, W. A. Spratt, George C. Thomson and M. C. Dickson.

LORD HALDANE, Lord High Chancellor and former Secretary for War, who is being attacked by a section of the British press. It is charged that he was a warm admirer of Germany and the German Emperor before the war and ridiculed the idea that Germany was preparing for war.

DENY ARREST OF CARDINAL

(By Times Special Cable.)

London, Jan. 7.—2.53 p.m.—The German military government of Belgium has issued an official denial of the report that Cardinal Mercier, the Belgian member of the Sacred College, has been arrested by the German authorities.

WAR SUMMARY

Great Britain's reply to Washington's remonstrance against British interference with American shipping will be altogether conciliatory, according to London despatches, which say that apparently all danger of friction between the two nations has disappeared. Britain is willing to make all concessions which she deems not in direct conflict with the interest of the allies, although it is believed she will not relinquish the right to search American ships under exceptional circumstances.

An official Turkish announcement makes no mention of the disastrous defeat Russia states was inflicted on the Turkish forces which invaded the Caucasus. The report speaks of minor victories over the Russians by Turkish forces, which penetrated northern Persia, and of an indecisive naval battle between Turkish and Russian warships on the Black Sea.

Activity of Germany's Zeppelins along the French coast has revived conjecture as to a possible raid on England by these huge air craft. Several of the dirigibles are reported to have appeared near Dunkirk, and are then said to have turned toward the English coast.

BOARD OF TRADE

Nomination of Officers to be Held To-morrow.

T. L. Brown, Secretary of the local Board of Trade, has made full arrangements for a meeting of the Board sometime during the last week of January. He has also made arrangements to have Mr. P. W. McLagan, of Westmount, address the meeting. The date has not yet been definitely set, but will be announced later.

A special general meeting of the Board will be held to-morrow, Friday, January 8th, at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating officers, the election to be held a little later on.

MR. BARTLETT RESIGNS.

Mr. Cameron Bartlett, manager of the Northern Crown Bank, of Winnipeg, has resigned. He will be succeeded by W. G. Yule, of the inspection department. Mr. Bartlett started in the banking business with the Bank of Hamilton at Lucknow, Ont., gradually working his way up until ten years ago, when he was appointed local manager in this city. He was well known and liked, and his resignation came as quite a surprise.

MYA APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

Local Railwaymen Not Sure of Course Yet

But Will Oppose the Reduction of Wages.

While a strike is not anticipated, the employees of the Grand Trunk Railway state that they will not submit to the decrease in wages without a fight, and that a vigorous protest will be made. The unions have not yet had time to get together, but April the 1st is a long way off, and interesting developments are expected. Before that date a number of ways will probably present themselves whereby a settlement can be reached. Speaking of strike, an employee this morning was of the opinion that such stringent methods would not be resorted to, one thing against such a step being the number of unemployed who would be glad to fill the positions. It is only in the case of the conductors and engineers that the employees could have any hope of success. There is just a possibility of an appeal being made to the Federal Government to appoint a commission under the Lemieux Act. It is roughly estimated that 1,000 men are employed here, including engineers, firemen, carmen, brakemen, conductors and baggage men, all of whom have their own organizations. All negotiations will be carried on through the main office in Montreal. The general lull in business has caused the G. T. R. and other companies to reduce the number of trains.

WINTER ASSIZES

Judges Mulock and Boyd Will Preside Here.

Sir William Mullock, Chief Justice will preside from the 18th of January to the 25th, at the Winter Assize Court here. The second week will be presided over by Sir John Alexander Boyd, Chancellor of Ontario. Several criminals will come up for trial, chief among these being Raffaele Russini on the charge of murder. There will be a jury sitting of the Supreme Court on the 30th of March, presided over by Chief Justice Meredith, the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Justice Middleton will preside over the non-jury sittings on the 25th of May.

A THIEF THERE

Pockets Rifled for Cash at the Y. M. C. A.

For some time past there has been petty stealing going on at the Central Y. M. C. A., especially in the men's department. A few days since Lloyd Smith, one of the members of the senior basketball team, had his clothes rifled while practicing on the gymnasium floor. He had left over $14 in his pockets, besides his watch and some jewelry. A remarkable fact is that the culprit will take nothing but cash, and always leaves watches or other valuables that might be hard to get rid of, alone. Again last evening two instances were reported at the office, of a couple of the young men having been touched while in the baths. Although those in charge have no idea who the thief is, they intend to do all in their power to discover him, when they will deal with him to the full extent of the law.

THE USUAL THING.

LOST— HOCKEY BOOT AND skate on Barton street, between Wentworth and Hughson. Reward at 289 Hughson street north.

The above ad was inserted in the Times. The lost article was promptly returned. This is a daily happening. Times ads bring results.

Pipe Smoking Pleasure.

You will enjoy your pipe much more if you have a clean, sweet pipe to smoke. Some bargains are offered in good pipes at peace's cigar store, the headquarters, 107 King street east.

Tait Quality Glasses.

The Bi-Toric, the glasses for both distant and near vision, are made only by the Tait Optical Company. There are many imitations, but to get real satisfaction you must get the genuine. 48 James north.

BRITISH REPLY TO U. S. PROTEST CONCILIATORY

Will Do Everything In Reason to Avert Delay, Is Report.

No Objection to U.S. Purchase of German Ships.

(By Times Special Cable.)

London, Jan. 7.—The reply of Great Britain to the American note regarding interference with its shipping, it is said in well-informed quarters, is wholly conciliatory, and shows a disposition on the part of England to do everything within reason to avert delay to American shipping at a time when freight rates are high and consequently loss of time is so costly to ship owners.

Britain wishes to do everything in its power consistent with the proper safeguarding of the interests of the allies to facilitate world trade and stimulate commerce, paralyzed as it is by war conditions. Consequently, it is declared, there is no disposition on the part of Britain to protest against the purchase of German vessels by Americans where the sales are genuine, and the ships are not used so as to avoid what might reasonably be called the consequence of belligerency.

(Continued on Page 11.)

CITY ABOUT TIRED OF THE RAILWAY SCHEMES

New Council Will Have to Decide Future of the T., H. & B. Agitation.

Officials Advise That the Municipality Now Drop Out of the Fight.

While as a rule the first business meeting of the City Council each year is a tame affair, the session of the controllers and aldermen next Monday evening will be out of the ordinary. Several important questions are to be submitted to the new councillors, primarily the move to elevate or depress the T., H. & B. The controllers are asking the aldermen to decide their policy in connection with this scheme. If the 1915 Council intends to follow it out, as recommended by Mayor Allan, Engineer Macallum will be sent to Ottawa on Wednesday of next week to confer with the engineering representatives of the railway and also the Dominion Railway Commission. If the city solons do not intend to pursue the agitation for the change of grades, the City Engineer will remain at home.

The controllers themselves are undecided as to future action. When Mayor-elect Walters, Controllers Cooper and Morris and Engineer Macallum had a conference with the solicitor of the municipality on Tuesday, the question was thoroughly gone into. It was pointed out that the city officials had reason to believe that the T., H. & B. wanted depression itself, although fighting for elevation, and was taking its present attitude in order to commit the municipality to the more expensive scheme. In view of this, there is a tendency on the part of the civic authorities to withdraw from the fight and let the T., H. & B. and the Hunter street property owners continue it.

The Controllers have also been warned against taking up the case of the latter. It is claimed that the property occupied by those now seeking redress figured in arbitration proceeding shortly after the T., H. & B. was established, and that the owners at that time were compensated, including Hon. John S. Hendrie, who formerly owned the property now occupied by W. O. Sealey. In view of these circumstances, the members of the Board of Control have been told to go gently in committing the city to any part of the cost of changing grades. The Controllers, however, say they are impartial, and want the aldermen to decide the future course of the city in this regard.

A further argument used by city officials against the Council participating in the scheme is that under present circumstances Hamilton will have to pay a good portion of the cost of grade separation, inasmuch as it is already responsible, intangibly, for the application now under the consideration of the Dominion Railway Commission. It is figured that Hamilton will have to pay at least $1,000,000 towards the depression of the tracks, and the issue of such a large quantity of debentures is not considered good business just now. Even Mayor Allan, who has fostered the grade depression idea as his pet hobby, admits that it will likely be years before it comes to pass.

HORRID GERMAN CRIMES AGAINST FRENCH PEOPLE

Paris, Jan. 7.—The Commission appointed on Sept. 23 to inquire into accusations that German officers had acted savagely and inhumanely against French civilians and soldiers, says in its report made public to-day by the French Cabinet:

"We must conclude that there never has been a war between civilized nations of so savage and ferocious a character as that waged upon our soil by implacable adversaries. Pillage, ravishing, burning, murder are ordinary practices of our enemies and facts collected in many cases prove that German claims that the killing of civilians was due to firing of the population on troops are unfounded.

"We found proof of the existence in the German army not only of a systematic plan for burning villages, but the possession of elaborate material for this purpose, including torches, grenades, fuses, oil spirits, stocks of inflamable material and sacks composed of very inflammable powder.

"The commission affirms that it has distinguished carefully between fires caused by bombardment and those said to have been set by hand, while the fighting was in progress. It is stated that object was to intimidate the population, thus spreading terror and panic ahead of the invaders.

"Ravishings of women and girls were so frequent that number of cases investigated was only a small part of those which might have been investigated," the commission says.

"The victims of these odious acts generally refused to testify because it would compromise their future."

WOOED BY A PAUPER

CHAPTER I.

Then I saw as in a vision,
The whole world stretching with eager hands
Towards a mystic figure, holly-crowned and rubicund,
Which, from its torch, scattered on all earth,
The fires of love and plenty.
It was the Spirit of Christmas!

Christmas was approaching. You knew it from a thousand signs and tokens beside the remarkably distinct intimation of the calendar with its "twenty-fifth of December" in red letters and its "Christmas Day" in Old English type.

Old men knew it, for they shook their heads and grumbled at the cold and the weather.

Young men knew it, and they smiled at forthcoming evening parties and friendly suppers.

Young women knew it, and joined the young men in anticipation of balls and other opportunities of love-making; and the schoolboys knew it, and smacked their lips as dreams of plum-pudding, pantomimes and Christmas boxes disturbed the last few remaining days of their school term.

Others knew it, to whom the approaching time of merrymaking, of peace on earth and good will toward men brought no visions of happiness and joy to come. The poor shivered at the approach of the jolly king and remembered that for them there were no plum-puddings, very little peace and but the mockery of good will.

Some others, higher up in the social scale, were as little pleased at the proximity of the season of rejoicing.

For instance, let us avail ourselves of the novelist's precious privilege, and, taking you, kind reader, with us, enter unseen the library of a grand mansion in Belgravia.

Though we had entered in the orthodox and ordinary way, we should have scarcely been heard, for wealth had spurred luxury to its utmost, and the feet of the happy mortals who pass the threshold of Sir Richard Wildfang's town house, if they do not tread on roses, Persian fashion, make as little noise traversing the thickly carpeted hall and still more luxuriously covered staircase.

Footmen, as silent as the statuary which flanks the painted walls, hover to and fro, ready to do Sir Richard's will. Grooms and coachmen linger with hands in their pockets, all on the alert to saddle or harness for him Sir Richard Wildfang's high-bred cattle.

Let us look at him. We find that Sir Richard is young, handsome—stay, is there much of the beautiful in his compact head, dark, thick hair and expressive eyes? Is not the beard a trifle too sleek, the hair a little too dark and the eyes somewhat more restless and evading than those features should be to reach the standard of beauty?

It is a mooted question. Some of his friends said that Sir Richard was handsome, others declared that his face lacked frankness, and his eyes especially, that bold, open look which Englishmen and English women prize. Sir Richard himself thought—ah! there again, was there any man living who knew exactly what Sir Richard thought on any subject?

Sir Richard came of an old family—Wildfang the Merciless, came over with William, the Robber—and Sir Richard had added to his lineage a large amount of wealth. He was the owner of great merchantmen, the promoter of gigantic monetary schemes, the proprietor of several snug things, each, so it was believed, worth a fortune in itself. His name was well known and respected on 'Change, and his mercantile honor irreproachable. Of the honor which characterized his private life and pleasure people never troubled themselves to inquire.

Sir Richard was a young man, and wealthy, and that was enough for the Belgravia mammas and their marriageable daughters also. Had they inquired into Sir Richard's life, ten chances to one they would have found it blameless—rumor seldom settles, raven of ill luck as it is, on the head of the prosperous man.

"Sir Richard was an eminently liberal, benevolent, right-thinking gentleman," said the world; and who, upon examining his banker's book, would have said otherwise?

"Man has two characters," said Talleyrand, "the one he shows to his friends and the other which he reserves for himself."

Let us see Sir Richard in both.

In the library, or Sir Richard's own room, as it was called, he himself was always writing and reading. There was a goodly supply of books; there were maps on elaborate stands; there were screens to shut out the draught and to shade the light. A fire burned brightly in the ormolu grate; in case its heat should scorch the delicate olive complexion of Sir Richard, a glass screen of pressed ferns and seaweeds was placed before it. The lamps—there were more than one—were exquisite specimens of modern ornamental art. One near him was shaded with a cool, green-glass cover, which threw, notwithstanding its coolness, a rather disagreeable tint upon Sir Richard's face.

But it did not matter. No ladies ever entered that, his business apartment, and few men for whose opinion as to his personal attractions Sir Richard cared.

Has the reader realized the luxury and comfort with which Sir Richard softened even the hard matters of business?

A gentle knock at the door evoked a sharp:

"Come in."

A servant enteerd.

"Mr. Dewlap, sir."

"He may enter."

The servant stood aside and allowed a stout, thick-set man, with a pale, careworn face, rendered restless and acute by a pair of keen eyes, to enter. This was Mr. Dewlap, Sir Richard's confidential man of business, if the title is not a misnomer, Sir Richard reposing confidence in no one.

"You are late; I have been expecting you this last half hour," he said, in a cold, imperious way, that was painfully acute in its feigned calm.

"I am sorry, Sir Richard, but I was kept waiting at Lloyds'."

"Ah: you have been there; well?"

"I am sorry," said Mr. Dewlap, taking the chair toward which Sir Richard had waved his white hand. "I am sorry to bring bad news, sir, but the Arethusa has come to grief; the fearful storm in the Baltic has sent her to port, with nine hands lost."

"Nine hands!" retorted Sir Richard, sharply. "Never mind the hands—the cargo, man, the cargo!"

"The cargo, Sir Richard, is entirely ruined."

Sir Richard leaned back and raised his hand to his face. It grew pale; or did the sickly green shade produce that unpleasant hue?

"All spoiled," he repeated. "Dearly bought and only half insured.' Bad news, indeed."

"I regret, Sir Richard, I deeply regret," said Mr. Dewlap, "that there is still worse. I looked in upon Brooks, the stockbroker, as I passed, seeing light and hearing voices, and heard that Vincent, of Manchester, had—Great heaven! Sir Richard!"

The man arose and leaned forward in alarm.

Sir Richard had fallen back in his chair, with his face deadly white—it was not the lamp this time—and his teeth clinched as if he were near death.

As Mr. Dewlap approached him he waved him back with his hand, raised himself as if with an effort, and brave to the last, with that courage which bad men share with heroes, looked his man full in the face.

"I beg your pardon; a sudden faintness. I have been writing too long, and overlooked my dinner hour. Don't be alarmed; it has passed. You were saying that Vincent, of Manchester—"

Mr. Dewlap, used as he was to his master's coolness, was too astonished for the moment to continue.

"I hope, Sir Richard, I was not too sudden, I—"

"You forget," said Sir Richard, with a wan smile, "you have told me nothing yet. Has anything happened to Vincent, of Manchester?"

"They have failed, Sir Richard."

"Failed!' Sir Richard repeated, with a shrug of his eyebrows. "That is bad for us, Dewlap. Have the goodness to hand me that daybook No. 3."

Mr. Dewlap fetched the book from a shelf, and Sir Richard opened it and examined a page; his hand was so raised while he did that his face was hidden from his confidential clerk.

There were great drops of cold perspiration upon his white forehead; and one bead fell upon the open book.

He shut it quietly, calmly, and handed it back.

"Very bad, but not so bad as I thought. Anything else?"

"No, Sir Richard. Here is the day's account and the passbook. Are there any letters?"

"Only these; nothing of importance."

"Then I may go, Sir Richard?"

"Yes, good-night."

Mr. Dewlap returned the salutation with all respect and reached the door. Sir Richard called him back.

"Dewlap."

"Yes, Sir Richard."

"I forgot to caution you— not a word of the Arethusa or Vincent."

Mr. Dewlap looked offended.

"It is not likely, Sir Richard."

"Just so; the caution was not needed. By the way, did you obtain that copy of Daniel Netwon's will?"

"Yes, Sir Richard, you will find the draft among the papers. The whole of the money is left to Stella Newton unconditionally."

"Ah, I shall find it here. Thank you. Good-night."

The door closed, Mr. Dewlap had gone, and Sir Richard was alone.

Then the mask fell. The chair was pushed back, and the man in that character which he reserves for himself stood upright.

Look at the face now and you will not call it handsome. It has dark lines of despair—of rage and despair; cruel curves around the mouth, and a catlike gleam in the eyes.

"The Arethusa cargo spoiled, Vincent gone, and the bank near its last gasp! In the name of the fiend I am ruined! Oh, if I could live these last six months over again, how differently would I use them! Rash idiot, not to be content. I might have guessed that luck would turn upon me and desert me. Heavens! I cannot realize it! I—Sir Richard Wildfang—ruined! No!" And his hands clenched each other like wild animals. "No! I will not realize it! All is not lost while there is a plank to hold together. Fifty thousand pounds would save me. I could hold on for another month, for two or three months perhaps if I were sure of the lump at the end. And, by heavens, I will be! Where is the will? 'Unconditionally,' he said. Where is the will?"

He turned to the table, and with impatient fingers and darkly overcast face scattered the papers in search of the copy which Mr. Dewlap had spoken of.

A knock at the door. He turned with the aspect of a wolf.

"Come in."

"Lord Marmion."

In an instant the lines had gone, and the face was smiling, pleasant, careless and almost handsome. He turned with outstretched hand and grabbed that of his visitor.

"My dear Marmion, delighted. Come in."

Lord Marmion was a contrast to Sir Richard.

He was short, fair, genial, and frank as a boy of fifteen.

(To be continued.)

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Remember Only 20 More Shopping Days

R. McKAY AND CO. HAMILTON'S PROGRESSIVE STORE

5th DAY OF THE FINAL SALE

The Most Popular and Brightest Store in the City To-day is McKay's

"THE COMMERCIAL CENTRE OF HAMILTON"

Especially for this month of January, the last month we shall be open to the public. It would seem that the entire population of Hamilton had decided to shop here. Such crowds as have visited the McKAY STORE during our FINAL SALE lead us to believe that the population of our fair city has reached the 500,000 mark, surely the city has grown wonderfully, judging from our tremendous sales. This is the store of value and exceptionally low prices combined. Shop Here. Don't Hesitate. Buy Now

STORE NEWS FOR THE 5th DAY OF FINAL SALE

5th Day Prices In

Handkerchiefs, Etc.

Pure linen Handkerchiefs, "slightly soiled," with embroidered corners, in floral and eyelet designs, worth from 10c to 25c, each. 5th Day Price, each 5c

15c, 25c Handkerchiefs 4 for 25c

Embroidered linen and lawn, best quality. 5th Day price 4 for 25c

A good assortment of embroidered Dutch and turnoevr collars in all sizes. Worth regularly 25c each. 5th Day Price, each 15c

$1.00 & $1.25 Pure Silk French Dyed Ninon 79c

In all good shades for street or evening wear, sold everywhere for $1 and $1.25 yard. 5th Day Price 79c

5th Day Prices In

'McKay' Linens

42-inch fine soft finish Long cloth, made of Egyptian yarn. A special underwear quality, worth regular 30c yard. 5th Day Price, yard 21c

36-inch 'Nearlinen for white skirts and Middy blouses, etc., launders better than linen, worth regular 20c yard. 5th Day Price, yard 14c

Wide width striped flannelette mill ends of 3 1-2 to 5 yards, "slightly imperfect," worth 15c yard. 5th Day Price, yard 9½c

40-inch sheer linen finish Victoria lawn, worth 22c. 5th Day Price, yard ... 15c

Quilted Sateen lining in cream and light blue only. Regular 75c yard. 5th Day Price, yard 35c

Irish embroidered covers, 30 x 30, dainty patterns, worth regular 50c and 65c. Special price 27c

5th DAY

Silks and Marabout Furs

Special line of A1 quality of yard-wide messaline, every yard worth $1.00 and $1.25 yard; good heavy quality, with soft silk finish, specially priced for 5th Day Sale, yard 69c

$1.00 Silk Velvets for 69c

28 shades to choose from, in both light and dark, heavy silk nap and all warranted French dyed. 5th Day Price, yard 69c

$20 Marabout Sets for $10.95

Large cosy sets made of best quality of Marabout; in natural, brown and black; specially priced for 5th Day $10.95

5th DAY

RIBBON PRICES

The Ribbon department offers one particularly tempting line worth 25c yard, for 5c

In 2-inch width, Dresden Ribbon, shades of tango, purple, navy and old rose, suitable for millinery purposes, 5th Day Price, yard 5c

Dresden Ribbon in pretty designs for girdles, etc., in coral, cerise, maise, cream and pink, worth regular $1.50 and $1.75. 5th Day Price, yard 90c

Black and white striped ribbon, also plaid in king's blue, cardinal and green. Reg. 50c yard. 5th Day Price, yard 35c

Hamilton Times Patterns

LADY'S COSTUME.

1130—1129—Mahogany satin and chiffon cloth were employed for this style, which consists of a long waisted back having bodice portions and cufsf of satin. A chemisette of net embroidered in colors, forms an effective contrast. The tunic flares gracefully over the satin skirt. The design is picturesque and becoming. It comprises Lady's Waist Pattern 1130, cut in 6 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, and lady's skirt pattern 1129, cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. This costume will develop nicely in serge, voile, charmeuse, broadcloth or crepe. In blue serge with piplags and facings of black satin, it will make a very fine dress for calling or afternoon wear. It requires 8 1-4 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each pattern in silver or stamps.

To secure pattern fill out this blank (write plainly). Enclose amount and mail to Pattern Department, The Hamilton Times, Hamilton, Ont.

It will take several days before you can get pattern.

No. .... Size ....

Name ....

Street and No. ....

City ....

GRAIN CARRIERS

Fix Shortage Liability Limit On the Lakes.

Detroit, Jan. 6.—Grain shippers and vessel owners from the principal points on the Great Lakes, representing eastern and western Canadian cities, gathered here to-day with representatives from the Boards of Trade of every large American and Canadian lake port, to determine whether an allowance of one-quarter bushel to each 1,000 bushels of grain vessel cargoes shall be made the limit of the carriers' shortage liability in future bills of lading, as proposed by the vessel owners.

After a conference lasting practically all day, President Livingstone, of the Lake Carriers' Association, made the announcement this evening that "from and after January 6, 1915, all grain charters accepted for vessels of the Lake Carriers' Association, the Dominion Marines, or the Lake Lines' Association, must contain a clause limiting the shortage to one-quarter bushel in every thousand bushels." This rule will apply, it is understood, to all boats enrolled in the three associations, and charters will include the limited liability clause Without the acceptance of the new rule, charters will be declined.

LECTURES FOR ROAD OFFICIALS.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—Inorder to improve the efficiency of county road superintendents, secure greater uniformity in road work throughout the province, and promote a better understanding of the requirements of the Provincial Highways Department, a course of lectures on hikhway construction will be given at the Parliament Buildings during the latter part of February. The announcement of the course was made yesterday by Hon. Findlay Macdiarmid, who explained that all County Councils would be asked to send their road superintendents or engineers. The lectures will likely commence on Tuesday, February 23, and close on the 26th.

ALLAN LINE

From	NEXT SAILINGS		TO
St. John..	*HESPERIAN ..	Jan. 10....	Liverpool
Portland.	POMERANIAN..	Jan. 14....	Glasgow..
St. John..	*SCANDINAVIAN	Jan. 22....	Liverpool
St. John..	*PRETORIAN..	Feb. 5....	Liverpool
St. John..	*HESPERIAN..	Feb. 12....	Liverpool
Portland.	POMERANIAN..	Feb. 18....	Glasgow

For full information apply local agents or THE ALLAN LINE, 95 King St. West, Toronto

IN THE POULTRY WORLD

PULLETS OR HENS?

Let us take the case of a beginner who wishes to buy pullets for layers. He should take only pullets hatched within the period which has been specified for their kind, and well grown for their age. Beware of taking later pullets on the seller's assurance that with extra good care and a little forcing they can easily be got to laying in season to make them profitable egg producers. Beware, also, of pullets that have not made good growth for their age. Pullets stunted in the early weeks or months of their lives rarely overcome that setback, no matter how good the care and food.

A matter of much importance to the buyer of laying stock is the price. It is frequently stated that early hatched pullets are worth $1.50 to $2, or even $2.50 each for egg production alone. Such statements are, on their face, absurd, and very few hens are sold for layers at such prices. Persons who buy hens for laying purposes only, at such figures, pay an excessive price for them. The reasoning which these figures have been supported looks so plausible to the novice that it may be worth something to him to have the fallacy of it exposed here. Assuming that the pullet will lay, say, twelve dozen eggs within a year after beginning, that the eggs will sell for twenty-five cents adozen (about the average for strictly fresh eggs near the eastern cities), and that then the hen sold for poultry will bring enough to pay for what it cost to keep her; it is argued that the owner of the hen cannot afford to sell her for less than $2 or $2.50. In other words, it will pay him better to keep the hen than to sell her for a lower price. But the question for the buyer is to buy the hen at such a figure that he can make something on her before her brief period of usefulness is over. Obviously if he pays $2 to $2.50 for a hen she will have to be an extraordinary layer to bring in enough eggs to pay for herself, and food, housing and care in a year. For egg production alone, the object being to produce eggs for market, one cannot afford to pay much above their value as poultry for pullets. When the pullets are to be used for breeders as well as layers the case bears a different aspect, which need not be considered here.

So conflicting are the opinions of authorities on the question of keeping over old hens as layers that the novice is generally at a loss whose advice to take. Some advise killing off all the hens at about a year and a half old, replacing them with pullets of the season. I think that as good a rule for this case as has been offered is one I gave elsewhere some time ago: "One who is producing eggs for market should never dispose of a good layer while in good condition, unless he has more eggs than he can handle, or has another to take her place. Hens which as pullets laid well, kept in good condition, then began to molt early and promise to be in laying trim by Thanksgiving, are always worth keeping unless their room is needed for something you are sure is better property. It is not merely a question of age. This mode of selection might result in keeping some hens until three or four years old, but the proportion of old ones in the flock would never be large, and no old hens that are not good layers need be kept.

As to buying hens for layers: If the hens are certainly known to be young hens (in their second year) and are in promising condition, they might be a good investment. That would depend on whether or not one could get as many pullets of the quality wanted at a reasonable figure. The price, however, ought to be the market price of the hens for poultry. Hens past two years old should not be purchased for layers.

THE STORRS, CONN., CONTEST

Two eggs a week is a better performance than the average hen makes at this season of the year but two eggs in one day is the record of White Leghorn pullet No. 667 owned by Charles Heigl, of Rocky River, Ohio.

The continued cold weather last week seems to have temporarily checked the production. While the yield of 1,492 eggs for all pens was 144 eggs less than the yield for the preceding week it is relatively 165 eggs more than the yield for the corresponding week last year.

The heavier breeds more than held their own during the past week, while the Leghorns and Campines laid nearly 200 eggs less than they did in the preceding week.

Ed Cam's pen of English White Wyandottes won first place for the third successive week with a yield of forty-three eggs.

The ten leading pens to date are as follows:

Ed Cam, Houghton, near Preston, England, White Wyandottes	286
Windsweep Farm, Redding Ridge, Conn., White Leghorns	232
Storrs Experiment Station (sour milk pen) White Leghorns....	217
Hillview Poultry Farm, St. Albans, Vt., Rhode Island Reds	210
Merritt M. Clark, Brookfield Centre, Conn., White Leghorns...	192
Merritt M. Clark, Brookfield Centre, Conn., Barred Rocks..	191
Storrs Experiment Station, White Leghorns...	190
Colonial Farm, Temple, N. H., Rhode Island Reds..	189
Manor Poultry Farm, Manorville, L. I., White Leghorns	182
P. G. Platt, Wallingford, Pa., White Leghorns..	17[illegible]

NOTES.

Start the year right by getting good stock, chicks or eggs, and proper poultry equipment. There should be no half-way measure in starting in the poultry game either from a fancy or utility standpoint.

Poultry, to do their best, should be well housed. By that it is not necessary that the building be expensive, but it should be wind and rainproof and so constructed as to give the fowls light and proper ventilation.

The new year will soon begin and the breeding pens should be mated up for the 1915 season. Cull close and allow no fowls in the pens except those that are in good health and are known producers.

The use of the trap nest is the only sure method of picking the hen that laid the greatest number of eggs in the year. Its use has made possible the 200-egg hen. Mere guesswork will never tell heavy layers, and to-day more trap nests are in use than ever before.

That poultry and eggs will command a fair price during 1915 is apparently assured. There is not an over-production of poultry in this country to-day. The shortage of cattle in this country is not a "Beef Trust scare," but an actual fact, borne out by Government figures. Poultry must, in the near future, take the place of other meats to a great extent, and this will mean a demand for the poultry breeders' output at figures that will enable them to make a living profit. There never was a better time to take up poultry in a safe and sane manner than now.

MESSAGES TRANSMITTED FREE.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—An arrangement has been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph whereby cablegrams to and from the Militia Department, from the War Office or the Canadian High Commissioner in connection with casualities among the Canadian expeditionary forces can be handled free. Notice of such casualities to next of kin in Canada will also be handled free.

Relatives will be allowed to ask for information re wounded soldiers through the Militia Department to the extent of three messages.

A week-end service has also been established between relatives and soldiers, sailors and nurses of the expeditionary forces in Great Britain at 5 cents per word.

Young fellows will be young fellows.—Bickerstaff.

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY

Hamilton-Chicago Hamilton-Montreal

Unexcelled Train Service
Highest Class of Equipment

Winter Tours to California, Florida and Sunny South

FAST TRAINS—CHOICE OF ROUTES
LOW FARES NOW IN EFFECT

For full particulars consult Charles E. Morgan, City Ticket Office, Tel. 63, or write C. E. HORNING, Dist. Pass. Agent, Toronto.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

New Train Service

TORONTO—MONTREAL OTTAWA

Via "Lake Ontario Shore Line" Fast time to Oshawa, Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Trenton, etc. Particulars from Wm. ..., C.P.R. Agent, or write M. G. ..., D.P.A., Toronto.

T., H. & B. RAILWAY

BOSTON, MASS., $12.05

Through Pullman Sleeping Car, HAMILTON TO BOSTON

Leave Hamilton 6.28 p.m., daily. Arrive Boston, 10.40 a.m.

A. Craig, Ticket Agent, Phone 4600. G. C. Martin, G. P. A.

THINK OF THE EYE

How delicate an organ it is. How beautifully adapted to its uses; then think of the constant, ceaseless strain to which many of us subject our eyes. It is any wonder they ache and pain? If your work sometimes calls for close eye work get the aid of glasses. Come to us and get the benefit of our scientific treatment.

F. CLARINGBOWL
OPTICIAN.
22 MacNab Street North.

BLACHFORD & SON
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
57 King Street West.
Est. 1843. Private Mortuary
Phone 636.

The Best Paper

Have THE TIMES sent to your address and keep posted in the news of the day.

You will find it to your advantage and convenience to have THE TIMES AT YOUR HOME EACH EVENING.

'Phone Business Office
CIRCULATION DEPT.
368

And give your order NOW. Don't put it off.

Build Up Your Business by newspaper advertising during 1915. If you want to bring trade your way ADVERTISE in a live newspaper like the TIMES. Don't put it off, but get in touch with our ad man. Phone 368.

FOR RESULTS Use The TIMES

SMALL AD. RATES.

These rates cash with order, or within one week are 1c a word for one insertion, three consecutive insertions 2c a word. When charged, 1c a word for each insertion. All want advertisements received by post from out-of-town patrons, must be accompanied by cash to insure insertion. No advertisements counted less than ten words.

Birth, marriage, death and memorial notices 50c for first insertion. Transient advertising 10c to 15c a line, according to location. Reading notices, 15c to 20c a line according to location.

Commercial advertising rates of Daily and Semi-Weekly Times on application.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Delivered in Hamilton, the Daily Times is 30c a month; Out-of-town $2 a year, when paid in advance. When charged, $3.00. Semi-Weekly Times $1 a year paid in advance. Saturday Daily 50c; United States: $3 for Daily; $2 for Semi-Weekly; $1.50 for Saturday Daily.

Business Phone 368.
Editorial Phone 363.
Job Room Phone 840.
Private Phone 127.

Get in touch with our thousands of readers in and out of the city.

HELP WANTED—MALE

SALESMEN WANTED—FOR THE Help-a-phone Telephones users buy one to three; earn $103 a week. Send for complete set of instructions in salesmanship free. F. F. Gregory, 1718 St. Urbain street, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS, GENERAL CITY, LARGE towns, Paris War Pictures, Post Cards, (text in English and French); smallest must carry minimum stock $20. Can be turned weekly. Profit 35 per cent. to 50 per cent. 250 sample models, album sent post paid $2. Remit Money Order or Canadian Bills. Libraire Cartes, 2 Chaussee d'Antin, Paris, France.

AGENTS, GENRAL; CITIES, LARGE towns, Paris War Pictures, Post Cards, (text in English and French); smallest must carry minimum stock $20. Can be turned weekly. Profit 35 per cent. to 50 per cent. 250 sample models, album sent post paid $2. Remit Money Order or Canadian Bills. Libraire Cartes, 2 Chaussee d'Antin, Paris, France.

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHER FOR S. S. NO. 3, BARTON —A quality teacher wanted at once. State salary and experience. Percy H. Burgess, Sec., Homeside P. O.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—5 GOOD CANVASSERS; can make 10 dollars a day selling something new in city and nearby towns; Call at 107 James street south.

DRESSMAKING.

LEARN DRESSMAKING, DAY OR evening lessons, classes now forming. Y. W. C. A.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A CUTTER with bells, must be in good condition. Apply, Box 42, Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS

IF YOU HAVE SOMETHING YOU don't want or want something you haven't got, use a small liner in the Times. Results every time.

UMBRELLAS

UMBRELLAS MADE TO ORDER, recovered and repaired at Slater's, 9 King William street.

PIANO TUNING

MONTAGUE RAYMOND, PIANO-TUNer and repairer (from John Broadwood & Sons, London, Eng.) 26 Gibson Ave., near King street. Phone 1078.

PIANO TUNED AND REPAIRED. S. Minnes & Co., 69 Hughson treet north. Phone 1444.

JEWELRY

LADIES' GENUINE DIAMOND rings, five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, forty dollars. Peebles, King street east.

VIOLINS

VIOLINS REPAIRED, BOUGHT, sold, valued, exchanged. Bows rehaired 50c. C. MacMillan, 222 Barton street east.

PHOTO SUPPLIES

BAUSCH & LOMB BALOPTICONS. Everything for the lantern. Seymour, 2 John street north.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST rate of interest on real estate security in sums to suit borrowers. No commission charges. Apply, Lazier & Lazier, Spectator Building.

LEGAL

WILLIAM H. WARDROPE, K. C., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public. Office, Federal Life Building. Money to loan at lowest rate of interest.

HENRY CARPENTER, BARRISTER, Solicitor, etc. Money to loan on real estate at lowest current rates. Offices, Room 45, Federal Life Building.

W. VICTOR M. SHAVER, BARRISter, Solicitor, Notary Public, etc., Bank of Hamilton Building. Money to loan. Phone 2637.

W. M. McCLEMONT, BARRISTER, Bank of Hamilton Building. Money loan.

BELL & PmRINGLE, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, etc. Office, Federal Life Building, fourth floor, corner James and Main. Money to loan in large and small amounts at lowest rate of interest.

HARRY D. PETRIE, BARRISTER etc. Offices, Spectator Building. Money loaned on first-class real estate security.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A RESIDENT LAUNdress. Apply, Girls' Home, George street.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HOUSE parlor maid. Apply Mrs. Gordon Henderson, "Idlewylde," Duke street.

WANTED—WOMAN TO HELP IN kitchen. Apply Hamilton Club, corner Main and James streets.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—FIVE BANK CHEQUES, ON King St. East. Reward Beasley & Beasley, 75 James St. South.

BUSINESS CARDS

WE CALL AND DELIVER GOODS to all parts of the city. Charlie Wing, 86 John street south. Superior work guaranteed. Phone 3898. Give us a trial.

NOW, HAVE YOUR BICYCLE OVERhauled, enamled and nickled at Wentworth Cycle Works, 170 James street north; adjoining Armories.

YOUR FURNACE SHOULD BE ready for winter. Have it cleaned by a practical repairer. T. R. Ellis, 1290 Cannon street east or 187 Queen street south. Phone 4638.

ARE YOU MOVING? THEN GET HILL the Mover. He'll do it right.

THE JOBBORN TRANSFER AND furniture moving vans; pianos moved, distance no object; teaming, single or double; estimates free. Edwin Jobborn, proprietor. Phone 3025. 545 Hughson street north.

CELLARS, FURNACES, ETC., cleaned. Repairing roughcast a specialty. James Thompkins, Whitewasher, Kalsominer and Plasterer, 314 Sherman Ave. north. Call or send post card.

GET THE BEST—THE SEMI-WEEKly Times. $1.00 per annum in Canada and Great Britain.

MEDICAL

FRANK D. W. BATES, M. D., SURgeon of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Suite, 300 Bank of Hamilton Building. Hours—10 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m. Telephone 724.

DR. PRYSE PARK, SURGEON OF Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, has removed to 164 James street south. Office hours—9 to 1; 2 to 4; 7 to 8. Sunday by appointment. Telephone 1271.

DR. D. McEDWARDS, SPECIALTY Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Corner King and Bay streets. Office hours, 10 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 4 p.m.; 7 to 8 p.m. Telephone 283.

JOHN S. MORTON, M. R. F. R. C. S. "Edin"; James street south. Surgeon Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Office hours 9 to 12; 2 to 4; 7 to 8. Phone 1372.

DR. DEAN, DISEASES OF MEN, piles, fistulas and all diseases of the rectum, 5 College street, Toronto.

S. HANNON MacGILLIVRAY, M. D. C. M. 154 James street south. SPECIALTY—Nervous diseases and all diseases of women.
Office hours—Morning to 9.
" " —Afternoon 1 to 4.
" " —Evening 6 to 8.

MANO-THERAPY.

BEST IN THE OSTEOPATHY, CHIROpractice, Hydropathic, and electric treatments. Call 79 Park street.

CHIROPRACTIC

OPEN CLINIC.
THE CANADIAN CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE.
287 KING STREET WEST.
Will hold an Open Clinic each day, from 6.30 to 8 p.m., for the benefit of those who are unable to pay for private professional services. A fee of $1 per month will be charged. Do not let this small fee stand between you and good health.

DR. HENDERSON, CHRONIC, NERvous and spinal disorders a specialty. Dominion Bank Apartments, corner King and MacNab streets.

DR. THOS. E. PATTERSON, B.S.C., Chiropractor, Vice-President and instructor in the art at the Canadian Chiropractic College. Private adjusting parlor 27 Hess street south; office hours, 1 to 5, or by appointment. Phone 6337.

OSTEOPATHY

DR. LEWIS, HAMILTON'S FIRST Osteopath. Treats all diseases, 173 Main street east. Phone 2724.

DANCING

USUAL TUESDAY NIGHT DANCE at Hackett's Academy. Beginners eight, assembly nine o'clock.

PATENTS

FEATHERSTONHAUGH & CO. (THE old established firm), Merchants Bank Building, Hamilton. Telephone 1308. Fred B. Featherstonhaugh, K. C., Chief Counsel and Expert.

PATENTS —TRADE MARKS, Designs, etc., procured in all countries. John H. Hendry, Bank of Hamilton Building. Established 1880.

AUCTIONEER

W. BOWERMAN, AUCTIONEER, 15 MacNab street south. Telephone 344.

ACCOUNTANT-ASSIGNEE

D. C. SMITH—BOOKS AUDITED, NEW systems installed. Room 402 Spectator Building. Phone 3170.

DENTISTS

DR. S. G. ALDERSON, DENTIST, OFfice over Parke & Parke. Entrance on MacNab street. Phone 327.

BICYCLE REPAIRS

CADET BICYCLES, $35.00. SECOND hand bicycles from $10 up. General repairing of all kinds. S. N. Fisher, 32 York street.

See Us for Meat and Poultry
W. H. NICHOLS
462 King St. E. 12 to 16 Market Hall

JEWELRY

YOUNG MEN—TRY E. K. PASS FOR your wedding ring and license. See our large stock of brooches, watch guards, gold watches, diamond and all kinds of rings; quality sure; prices very low; our watch repairs done in thorough watch-factory manner. E. K. Pass, English Jeweler, 91 John street south.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FIVE SHARES IN AN old established business paying 10% dividends half-yearly. Apply, Box 44, Times Office.

"HEAVEN AND HELL," SWEDENborg's great work on the life after death. 400 pages. Only 25c; postpaid. W. K. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HORSES in fine condition. Apply Stable Supt. 102 John St. N., or A. S. Brown, The Right House.

FOR SALE—CUTTER. 380 MAIN ST. East.

FOR SALE—A STEEL FILING CABINet, new, roller top desk, in good condition, large oak show case. Apply to box 42, Times.

STREET AND STABLE HORSE blankets. Last year's prices while they last. Robert Soper, James street north.

POTATOES—WHOLESALE— LARGE stock. Choice, fresh picked fruit and vegetables big supply of potatoes. A. McDougall. Merrick street. Phone 5243.

BICYCLES — CASH OR EASY PAYments. 277 King street east. Phone 2428.

PERSONAL

MISS LESLIE—SCIENTIFIC PALMist. Lester Annex, 64½ James street north.

FUEL FOR SALE

FOR SALE—CHOICE KINDLING wood; best in the city. Ontario Box Co., 160 Main street east.

To the Live Merchant

If you want to lubricate the wheels of your business you require to advertise in a bright home newspaper like the Times.

Let the Times carry your ad. during

1915

Business phone 368.

Lees' Watches

Are always on time. We have them in GOLD, SILVER or NICKEL cases, at any price you wish. Every WATCH guaranteed satisfaction.

THOMAS LEES
Watch Importers,
5 James Street North.

COAL

Genuine Scranton free from slate and dust, at very lowest prices to any part of the city.
E. J. SHEPARD,
Phone 1291. 232 John St. N.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, Limited
CRERAR & BURKHOLDER,
42 Federal Life Building.

R. C. DICKINSON
Carriage and wagon maker, general blacksmithing and repairing, carriage painting and trimmings, horseshoeing. All kinds of delivery wagons and lorries made-to-order. Phone attention, 222, 340. 242 Barton street east, near Wellington.

If Your Property is Worth Advertising
Advertise It
You can sell it, or rent your house, or make an exchange.
Try the Advertising columns of THE TIMES if you want to get in touch with THE BUYERS.
Business phone 368.
RATES:
1c per word for one insertion.
3 times for the price of two.
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FIREPROOF STORAGE

We store furniture and pianos. Separate room system. THE HAMILTON WAREHOUSE & FORWARDING CO., MacNab and Jackson streets. Phone 690

COTTON SEED MEAL
Oilcake, Bran, Shorts, Corn, Barley, Oats, ground or whole. Gold Medal and Northwest Gem Flour. Wholesale and retail.
THE WOOD MILLING CO.

The people who are satisfied to take things as they come never get much.

Times Ads. Bring Answers
=
Call for letters in boxes
4-9-13-19-25-29-37-41.

MARSDEN S. BURNS,
Successor to the late John H. Burns
30 King Street East.
Houses Rented. Rents Collected. Estates Managed. Property For Sale.

UPHOLSTERING

THOS. J. HEDLEY
UPHOLSTERER
179 John street south. Phone 1126. Upholstering, Repairing, Re-finishing, Slip Covers and Draperies, Carpets Cleaned and Relaid.

THE THINKING POWER

Something over a hundred years ago, when Europe was making one of those advances in new lines of thought which have marked different stages of intellectual devlopment, when great French thinkers, Voltaire and others—were attracting attention, a wealthy Parisian lady conceived in some degree those ideas intended for the amelioration of women that are in vogue during the present day.

Mme. Drivaux did not follow the lines of the present movement, wherein women contend for equality with men. Her idea was that women were capable of higher intellectual development than men from the fact that they are made of finer texture. Her plan was to utilize the brute force of men by making it subservient to the superior intellectual faculties of women.

Mme. Drivaux, who possessed an enormous fortune, purchased an island in the Mediterranean Sea, upon which she proposed to carry out her idea. She had no difficulty in founding her colony. Some of her colonists were of noble birth; others were commoners, but all were intellectual. She called for men volunteers who must join with the full understanding that the women were to do the thinking, the men to serve as protectors.

Mme. Drivaux's idea in separating her colonists from the rest of the world was that she might make an absolutely fresh start, untrammeled by existing institutions, laws and customs. But a perfect shaking off of the present in order to inaugurate a new future is very difficult. A weak spot in the founder's purpose was that among the hundred women she took with her there were three who were loved by men. These men, unwilling to part with those they loved, enrolled themselves among the masculine force who were to do the fighting and engage in the work. Thus at the very outset did the cankerworm get into the roots of the tree that Mme. Drivaux had planted with so much thought, trouble and expense.

Mme. Drivaux had enlisted every man colonist herself, taking care that he was not opposed to her scheme or unwilling to accept the direction of the ladies. She looked to his muscles rather than his brain for his share of the work. But these three "misbegotten knaves," who had joined for the purpose of getting possession of the women they loved, deceived her by being the loudest in their advocacy of her plan and their promises to be obedient and patient laborers and soldiers.

Marriage was not forbidden in the colony, but every man who married was obliged to promise that he would obey his wife. Moreover, he was obliged to agree to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, looking to his wife for guidance like an obedient husband.

Now, the three plotters who had joined the colony were very much put out at having to leave Paris for considerable time in order to save for themselves the women they loved. Even on the voyage they put their heads together to devise a plan for being avenged on the colonists for the sacrifice they were obliged to make. Naturally it was easy for them to get control of the other men colonists, for the latter being content to let the women do their thinking were not disposed to think for themselves; consequently associating with men who were disposed to lead them, they naturally followed.

Now it so happened that soon after the colony was established a ship stopped at the island loaded with a fierce band of Arabs from the African coast, bent on plunder. Mme. Drivaux called upon the men to attack the invaders and drive them away. Jules Champinols, one of the three men who had been ploting against the success of the colonial scheme, said: "We are ready to drive these men away, but we would be pleased if you would give us a plan of attack. It is our part to do the fighting, but your part to tell us how. Shall we take the offensive or act upon the defensive? Shall we use guns or shall we rely on our bayonets?"

Mme. Drivaux looked scornfully on M. Champinols, stamped her foot and told him to drive the rascals away without asking any further questions.

The women who were about the chief were very much frightened.

"This colony is organized," continued the men's spokesman, "on the plan that you women do the thinking and we men the work and the fighting. Our portion of the good things we have is for doing these alone. It is not just that we should be called upon to think and fight. If we must do both we can't see wherein you are superior to us, and we call upon you to surrender the leadership in our favor."

"We shall be murdered! Cowards, do your duty!"

These expressions on the further approach of the enemy gave place to "For heaven's sake save us and you may have everything!"

"Resign the thinking power or perish!" cried Champinos.

"We resign!" replied a hundred voices.

"Follow me!" and, turning, he led the men against the enemy, who ran to their ships and sailed away.

The next day, after a triple wedding, the colony broke up and returned to France.—By William Blakeman, in the Cattaraugus Times.

The Sin of Trousers.

Trousers were not introduced into England without a struggle—a struggle in which the great Duke of Wellington suffered his only defeat, for it is on record that in 1814 Wellington was refused admission to Almack's "because he wore trousers instead of breeches and silk stockings." Next year trousers were admitted to Almack's and Wellington won Waterloo.—London Tatler.

TRAVELLERS GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Niagara Falls, New York—*2.33 a.m., 6.00 a.m., †9.13 a.m., *9.37 a.m., 5.40 p.m., *7.30 p.m.

St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Buffalo:—6.00 a.m., †9.13 a.m., 9.37 a.m., †11.25 a.m., *2.25 p.m., 5.40 p.m., 5.40 p.m., †7.30 p.m.

Grimsby, Beamsville, Merriton—9.37 a.m., †11.25 a.m., †5.40 p.m.

Detroit, Chicago—*2.30 a.m., 9.00 a.m., *3.50 p.m., *5.45 p.m.

Brantford—*2.20 a.m., 7.55 a.m., *9.00 a.m., 1.55 p.m., *3.45 p.m., 5.45 p.m., †7.15 p.m.

Woodstock, Ingersoll, London—*2.30 a.m., †7.55 a.m., *9.00 a.m., *3.50 p.m., *5.45 p.m., †7.15 p.m.

St. George—†8.20 a.m., †3.33 p.m., †7.15 p.m.

Burford, St. Thomas—†8.00 a.m., †3.50 p.m.

Guelph, Palmerston, Stratford and North—6.40 a.m., 3.33 p.m., †4.05 p.m.

Galt, Preston, Hespeler—†8.20 a.m., †3.33 p.m., †7.15 p.m.

Jarvis, Tillsonburg, Simcoe, St. Thomas—King *9.13 a.m., 5.41 p.m., 7.31 p.m. King street, 9.23 a.m., 5.50 p.m., 7.55 p.m.

Caledonia, Jarvis, Port Dover—9.13 a.m., 5.41 p.m. Stuart street; 5.50 p.m. King street.

Georgetown, Allandale, North Bay Collingwood, etc.—6.40 a.m., *4.05 p.m.

Barrie, Orillia, Huntsville, North Bay—†6.40 a.m., †11.30 a.m., †4.05 p.m., 7.05 p.m.

Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Brockville, Montreal and East—†7.50 a.m., *7.05 p.m., *8.55 p.m., *9.05 p.m.

Lindsay, Peterboro'—†11.30 a.m., †3.40 p.m., †5.25 p.m.

Toronto—6.50 a.m., †7.50 a.m., *8.55 a.m., *10.30 a.m., †11.15 a.m., †11.30 a.m., *2.40 p.m., *3.40 p.m., †5.25 p.m., *7.05 p.m., 8.55 p.m., *9.05 p.m.

Train leave Toronto—†6.20, *2.00, 8.10 a.m., *12.15, *2.00, *4.40, †5.20, *6.05 p.m., *11.45 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡From King street depot.

TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO RAILWAY.

Arrive Hamilton. Leave Hamilton.
*8.15 p.m. .. ..Niagara Falls and Buffalo Express .. .. *8.33 a.m.
*8.15 p.m... .. .. Buffalo and New York Express .. .. *10.33 a.m.
*10.20 a.m. .. ..Buffalo, New York and Boston Express .. .. *5.23 p.m.
*7.35 a.m... .. ..Buffalo Accommodation.. .. .. **4.05 p.m.
**9.20 a.m. .. ..Buffalo and New York Express .. .. *8.23 p.m.
**12.35 p.m... .. ..Buffalo Pittsburg and Boston Express .. .. **5.33 p.m.

Parlor car on train leaving Hamilton at 8.33 p.m. and arriving at 10.20 a.m. Dining car and parlor car on train leaving Hamilton at 8.33 a.m., and arriving at 8.15 p.m. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Train leaving Hamilton at 8.33 p.m. daily, has Pullman sleeping car. Hamilton to New York.

Arrive Hamilton. Leave Hamilton.
*8.20 a.m... .. .. Detroit, Chicago and Toledo Express .. .. *8.35 a.m.
**12.35.. .. .. .. Brantford and Waterford Express .. .. **10.40 a.m.
**8.10 p.m. .. ..Detroit, Chicago, Toledo and Cincinnati Express .. .. **3.17 p.m.
**3.50 p.m... .. ..Brantford, Waterford, St. Thomas and points west .. .. *8.23 p.m.

Sleeping car on Michigan Central connecting at Waterford and West.
**Except Sunday.
*Daily.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Departure and Arrivals.

Leave		Between		Arrive
Lv. *7.40 a.m.		Hamilton and Toronto		Ar. *8.53 a.m.
" x8.35 a.m.				" *10.22 a.m.
" *10.35 a.m.				" x12.32 p.m.
" x12.30 p.m.				" x2.13 p.m.
" *3.30 p.m.				" x4.23 p.m.
" 6.05 p.m.				" *6.32 p.m.
" *8.30 p.m.				" *8.13 p.m.
" *9.15 p.m.				" *12.13 a.m.
Lv. x7.40 a.m.		Between Hamilton, Guelph Jc., Goderich and West		" x8.00 a.m.
" x2.35 p.m.				" x11.30 a.m.
" x4.00 p.m.				" x4.50 p.m.
" x8.30 p.m.				" x8.40 p.m.

*Daily.
xDaily except Sunday.

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Hamilton to Oakville—*6.10, *7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10, 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.00, *11.10.
Oakville to Hamilton—7.20, 8.20, 9.20, 10.20, 11.20, 12.20, 1.20, 2.20, 3.20, 4.20, 5.20, 6.20, 7.20, 8.20, 9.20, *10.20, **11.20, **12.20.
Burlington to Hamilton—*6.00, *7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, *11.00.
*Daily except Sunday.
**From Oakville to Burlington only.

HAMILTON, GRIMSBY & BEAMSVILLE ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Leave Hamilton—*6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10, 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, *11.10.
Leave Beamsville—*6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15, 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, *11.00.

BRANTFORD & HAMILTON RAILWAY.

Leave Brantford—*6.35, *7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45, 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, *10.45, *11.35.
Leave Hamilton—*6.30, *7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, *11.30.
*Daily except Sunday.

HAMILTON AND DUNDAS STREET RAILWAY.

Leave Terminal Station—*6.15, *7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15, 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, *11.15.
Leave Hatt Street Station—*6.00, *6.15, *7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15, 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, *11.15.

JOHN TORRANCE NOW MANAGER

And P. V. G. Mitchell Assistant Manager in Canada.

White Star-Dominion Makes Important Announcements.

The announcement is made by the White Star-Dominion line that they have decided to merge the management of their Portland and Montreal offices, with Mr. John Torrance as manager, and Mr. P. V. G. Mitchell as assistant manager. The appointments became effective Jan. 1, 1915. The headquarters of the company will remain at Montreal.

This organization, following the death of Mr. James Thom, sets at rest the speculations indulged in by shippers and members of the shipping fraternity as to who would be his successor, and the appointment of men so well and favorably known in Montreal will meet with approval everywhere. Mr. Torrance will remain in Portland, Me., during the winter season, coming to Montreal in time for the opening of the summer navigation.

Mr. John Torrance was appointed general agent for the company at Portland, Me., in 1902. Since that time he has filled that position continuously, both under the Dominion line and after the subsequent merger of the Dominion line with the White Star line, resulting in the organization now widely known as the White Star-Dominion line. Throughout his whole business life Mr. Torrance has been identified with Canadian steamship interests, and his appointment is a subject for congratulation from a wide circle of friends in the transportation business.

Mr. P. V. G. Mitchell has been connected with the White Star line interests since 1893. In 1910 he was sent to Montreal as assistant to the late Mr. James Thom, manager of the White Star-Dominion line. He has filled that position ever since. He is now assistant general manager of the company's large interests in Canada. He is widely known among shipping men on both sides of the line.

HARRY LAUDERS

Another Interesting Letter From Former G. T. R. Man.

Mr. George Cooper, road foreman, G. T. R., has received the following communication from one of the firemen of the Grand Trunk now at Salisbury Plain, Mr. Galloway, who has many friends in Hamilton and neighborhood:

Mr. George Cooper, road foreman, Grand Trunk Railway round house, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

Dear Sir,—I received your letter today of Dec. 2, and very glad to hear from you again. George and I are still keeping very well, and he has been promoted to a full corporal and is doing very well. At present we are lying two miles from a small village named Dorrinton, and in wooden huts, which are more comfortable than being under canvas, but not what we would call O. K. The flooring must have been wet when being laid, for between the seams of the flooring we can easily drop a dime through, and even when the fire is in the place is cold at night time. We are having different training now. All drill is stopped and we have been working making roads and building huts. I have been on as cook for about two months, but will be back in the ranks before long. The men are being hardened into the pick and shovel, which they need, but I am sure we will all be able to rough it in the trenches. We were to have Christmas and New Year's leave, but it is cancelled owing to the bombardment yesterday morning at Scarborough and Whitby, on the English coast; but I think we will get it. Then at last we are for France on Jan. 16, this being our last leave. It is just about time we were having some show. Some say we are going there to make roads and railroads, but I would rather be there to see the real fighting and be into it.

I was talking to a sergeant of the Army Service Corps in the English army, and he is home wounded, and he told me that most of the men of horse regiments are fighting in the trenches and leaving their horses seven miles from the firing line. He also said that it would surprise me the way the Germans are treating their refugees, driving them in front, and firing alongside of children. He told me he would not care to go back for it is just hell there with the shrapnel that the enemy fire out of their big guns; but yet after being told all about how they treat us I would just like to be there and see it in reality, but we will be there yet. We had leave two months ago, and George and I visited our home town, and I can tell you we got a great welcome, and if we are not sent off before the new year we will be home again for a few days. We are having nice weather here just now, but the ground is in a very bad state, mud up to the ankles all day.

I see by the papers that they have a second contingent coming over. Well, they will have a better time than what we have had, as everything is ready for them to walk into, as we have made the way. The battalion we are attached to has been put back into company again as before. They shifted them into platoons and our officers were not with us at all, and the 91st kicked because they were getting drilled with the Seaforth's officers. We held a meeting one day and told Major Roberts, as we came down as 91st from Hamilton with Hamilton officers, we wanted them to drill us. Somehow the plantoon drilling did not come out a success, and we are now back in our own companies with our own officers. The boys have composed a song about the old army shovel that sticks in the mud, and it brings in the color sergeant, also two sergeants of the 91st, and while they are digging trenches for laying water pipes they sing it all the time. You remember me telling you about the two chaps who broke camp. Well, one of them came back on his own account and got fourteen days confined to camp, and the other Hamilton man was brought back and he was court-martialed and sentenced to twenty-one days in a military prison. He just came back on Monday last. He got pack drill for three hours every day. There are a few of the men down with the cold, but we can't prevent that, having wet feet most of the time. If we get to France, which I hope we will, I will have a few souvenirs for a few of you for sure. I will send them all on together the first chance I have in France. I will send them on whether I come myself or not.

We are getting well looked after here by our good Captain Morison, and also Major Roberts. They are forever looking after our interests, and see that every other boy gets no more than we do. Taking it all over, we have a nice bunch of officers and non-commissioned officers over us, and we are all alike in the 91st from Hamilton, and I don't think anyone has a grievance against the other. We have got the name of the Harry Lauders with the bonnet we wear. You were saying that you were to send on the Hamilton paper, but if you can get the Times it would be gladly received. I hope you will all spend a nice Christmas, also a good New Year. I guess we will all be home in Hamilton next year at this time. I hope so, but there will be a few missing. We are all happy and we have some nice nights here. We bought a melodeon, and at night after supper we usually have dancing, which passes the night very well. On Sunday we spend most of the time playing football in a large field close by our huts. It is getting on for supper now, and it is my afternoon on to make tea, so I will have to finish this and get the fire going. Tell all we are asking kindly for them. George is on guard just now, but I will go down to him to-night. He is doing well and still liking it also all at present. I remain, your friend, R. Galloway, F Co., 16th Battalion, 91st Regiment, 3rd Brigade, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Larkhill, Salisbury Plain, England.

CANADIAN FAILURES.

(Reported by R. G. Dun & Co.)

Commercial failures in the Dominion of Canada during 1914 were again much more numerous than in preceding years, while the aggregate indebtedness also increased materially. Total insolvencies numbered no less than 2,898 against 1,719 in the previous year, 1,357 in 1912 and 1,332 in 1911; the liabilities were swelled to $35,045,095, as compared with $16,979,406 in 1913 and $12,316,936 and $13,491,196, respectively, in 1912 and 1911. In all respects the most unfavorable exhibit was made by the trading division, in which there was a numerical increase of 948 and an expansion in the amount involved of about $10,000,000—614 reverses for $11,063,191, compared with 462 for $6,972,763—in manufacturing lines there were 162 more defaults than in 1913 and the liabilities were larger by $4,000,000—2,164 for $18,677,935 against 1,216 for $8,681,419—while losses among agents, brokers and similar concerns were 120 for $5,303,968 against only 51 for $1,505,224 in the previous year.

Geographical analysis of the Canadian insolvency returns indicates that, numerically, improvement was alone disclosed by Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, while in Prince Edward Island there was no change from 1913. The record for all other provinces was adverse, increases of 301 suspensions occurring in Quebec, 298 in Ontario, 167 in British Columbia, 164 in Saskatchewan, 146 in Manitoba, 91 in Alberta and 28 in New Brunswick. In regard to the liabilities, a particularly unfavorable showing was made by British Columbia, where the aggregate indebtedness was $11,650,670 against only $1,378,564 in 1913, while an expansion of almost $2,000,000 was noted in Saskatchewan and more than $1,000,000 each in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. The only territory in which there was any improvement was in Newfoundland, and the change there was trifling.

Farming in Rocky Mountains.

Grand Trunk officials report that within thirty miles of Mount Robson, amid the grandest scenery of the Rocky Mountains, homesteads are being taken up by experienced cultivators. Passing through the Yellowhead Pass the railway attains an altitude of 3,724 feet above teh sea level, this being the summit of the line, and it is in this district that the latest settlement is taking place. There are already about thirty homesteads taken up at Dunster, B. C., about fifteen at Croyden, B. C., and twenty at Raush Valley, B. C., in this fertile, mountainous region. There is room for one hundred more homesteaders at these points, and the land in addition to being suitable for agricultural pursuits, is near copper, gold and silver claims.

Tommy—Pop, what is discipline? Tommy's Pop—Discipline, my son, is something you can learn either during the first year at school, or the first year of married life.

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THURSDAY, JA NUARY 7, 1915.

KITCHENER ON THE WAR.

Lord Kitchener, Britain's Secretary of War, told the House of Lords yesterday a few things about the progress of the war, without any undue optimism. He said that the allies were daily increasing their resources in men and material, which will enable them to prosecute the war to a triumphant end." He spoke highly of the men of the Canadian contingent. Lord Curzon made some criticism of His Lordship's speech, expressing the opinion that two or three million more British troops would be required, and declaring that the war was "tending to become a question of men." No doubt Germany will be able to put a large number of men in the field to cope with the new British armies and will do her best to hold what she has. Reading between the lines, it may be seen that Lord Curzon is not satisfied with the progress of the war. It is too slow for him. Losing hundreds or thousands of men to gain a hundred yards or so or to capture a trench does seem an awful waste of life, of effort and of time. The only redeeming feature about it is that the other fellow suffers as much, if not more.

The war has all the earmarks of being a long one, unless the unexpected happens. If it be, as Curzon says, a question of men, Britain and her allies should win in the long run. The task of driving the Germans out of Belgium primarily belongs to Britain. Were that object achieved, we imagine that the German resistance would be near a close. Germany would then be strictly on the defensive.

But the end may come sooner. Austria must now have little heart for the fight, and Hungary must have less. Turkey has met with a reverse that must send the cold shivers through the Young Turks, and Gen. Joffre's advance in Upper Alsace must be bringing the terrors of war home to the German people.

THE CALL OF DUTY.

We are pleased to learn that the Hamilton regiments are likely to receive their quota of young men for the third contingent without much trouble. Notwithstanding this there is apparent all over the city a strange lack of enthusiasm or desire to make sacrifices among a large number of our young men. This is not because of any lack of patriotism, rather because the war seems so far off and the need for active participation looks so remote that many do not give it any thought, as to the necessity of their being personally interested in the matter. Yet a little consideration should show them that this war is of vital importance to them, and that Canada and Britain will need, do need, in one way or another, the support of all the citizens to enable them to triumph in this great life and death struggle on the continent. A valued correspondent writes us on this matter, laying before the public the immensity of the struggle in which we are at present engaged, and the duty of all young men in the crisis. He writes:

It is extremely gratifying to see how the men of the city have rallied to the Home Guard. Unfortunately the young men of Hamilton do not appear to realize the seriousness of the situation and that it is the individual's duty to be training for active service with the militia. When we realize the power and resources of the German Empire it would appear that we are in for a longer struggle than most people anticipate. It may not be a man's duty to volunteer for overseas service at present, but it certainly is the duty of every young man to get proper training so that if this war lasts for another year he will be in line to fill up the gaps which must inevitably come. I know young, unmarried men who are hesitating because their mothers do not wish them to go. It would seem to me that the proper way to handle the present situation is to get everybody interested and to have a monster meeting irrespective of politics, etc. Sir John Gibson probably would preside, and at which there would be representatives from every society in Hamilton, religious and otherwise, particularly women's patriotic societies. If short speeches to the point were made by representative men I am sure that the active militia could get all the men they want, and they would have a reserve of young men who probably, without uniforms, would be training to fill up the gaps either at home or abroad, as they come along. I am afraid that we will not wake up in this city until we read the first casualty list affecting Hamilton men. I think it is time to mould public opinion now.

The advice given here is timely, and to the point. The men who join the Home Guard are those who would not be accepted for service at the front, just at present, at least, but they are ready for service at home, should they be needed. In doing as they have done, they have shown the way to young men, thousands of whom have so far given no practical evidence that they are under any obligation or have any desire to rally round the flag in defence of liberty and home.

Count Zeppelin will receive a warm welcome should he ever make a flying trip to London.

THE HATE FOR BRITAIN.

Great Britain may well make every provision for the prevention of the invasion of its shores, for should the Kaiser's troops ever get a foothold there, Belgium would be a paradise in comparison to the old country were the Germans permitted to wreak their vengeance on the British. From all sources come the tidings that of all its enemies, Britain is the most hated in Germany. The reason is not far to seek. The Kaiser and his people know that it was Britain that spoiled the German plans for an easy conquest of France and Russia. Baffled in their nefarious design, they have turned their whole rage and fury upon Britain. To such an extent have they done this, that British prisoners are treated with the greatest severity, while French and other prisoners receive much better treatment. The Berlin correspondent of the Kolnische Volkszeitung discusses the sentiments of the Berliners towards the various nations with which Germany is at war.

At the beginning of the war (he writes) the whole blame was put on Russia. The fact that the Minister of War denied on his word of honor that mobilization was in progress caused profound indignation, and the Tsar was styled by the press the "lying Tsar." In time, however, it came to be recognized that the diplomatic campaign against Germany was being directed more from London than from Petrograd, and subsequent publications furnished proof that Sir Edward Grey had led the anti-German enterprise. It is further recognized that, although all our enemies naturally desire our defeat, the aim of the English is by far the most radical. Russia wishes to thrust back Germandom in Europe in favor of Slavism. The French desire to regain Alsace-Lorraine; but England wants to bring about our economic ruin and to make us bankrupt. In the interest of her pocketbook she wishes to destroy our commerce, our shipping and our navy. The belief that the statesmen on the Thames have not hesitated, from purely materialistic motives, to cause such an ocean of blood and misery to deluge Europe is somewhat depressing. One cannot conceive that civilized people could be capable of such tigerish cruelty. Yet it is the truth that England, who is so proud of her culture and right-mindedness, allows hundreds of thousands of human beings to slaughter one another in order that she may earn more after the war and conquer for herself an economic world monopoly. The struggle of the French and Russians against us at least reveals a trace of idealism. England, however, wants only to make money, and to fill her purse at our expense.

Of course, this is a perversion of the reasons why Britain is at war. But the German people take this view of the situation, and as the economic and other pressure is brought to bear upon them, their hatred of the British increases and intensifies.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The pipe of peace seems to be mislaid.

"See Canada First" is another slogan favored by the war.

The Sultan's holy war is no more successful than the other kind.

Is Barton township entitled to three deputy reeves? We ask for a recount.

If Billy Sunday succeeds in driving the devil out of Philadelphia he will likely have to fall back on Pittsburg or Cleveland.

Like the British suffragettes the Russian anarchists are devoting their energies to beating the Kaiser. The war is a great unifier.

"Another of the German professors of Toronto University has accepted our advice and resigned," says the Hamilton Times. So that is where the pressure came from! — Toronto Star.

Did the Star think that the Telegram did it?

The financial statement of the Patriotic Fund up to the end of December is most satisfactory. Any friction that there might have been at the beginning has practically disappeared, and many grateful thanks have taken the place of complaints. Those in charge of the fund deserve the thanks of the community.

Our new Mayor and the City Engineer should give some heed to the requirements of Mount Hamilton in the matter of a water supply. The new stand pipe has improved matters considerably, but the recent fire at Summers' Theatre showed thta the fire pressure was poor. When the new mers' Theatre showed that the fire protection will be necessary, and it may be that a fire station will be needed. In the meantime, some attention might be paid to this question of water supply on the mountain.

Some people imagine that war time makes fortunes for the newspapers. That is a mistake. For instance the cable tolls go up with such rapidity that one great New York daily has sent an expert editor to London merely to take out the needless words from cable messages, and he is understood to be much more than covering his salary by the savings he makes. Thus far the Associated Press, which serves 900 American and Canadian newspapers, has met the enormously increased cost of cabling by cutting down on its domestic news and drawing on its surplus.

Canada's peat bogs are a valuable asset, says the Journal of the Canadian Peat Society. Sulphate of ammonia, a product of the peat plant, is a valuable fertilizer, for which there is a lucrative market in both Europe and here. Many Canadian peat bogs are rich in nitrogen, and therefore suitable for this industry, and enquiries have already been made by British capitalists with a view to establishing chemical works in Canada, provided that a sufficient supply of peat can be guaranteed. Apart from the potential value of our peat bogs as a subsidiary source of fuel supply and for production of sulphate of ammonia, there are numerous other products, such as moss litter, peat dust, alcohol, acetic acid, acetone, tar, tar oils, creosote, etc., which might form the basis of paying industries giving employment to many people, where now we have only waste lands.

The Montreal Builders' Exchange has made sweeping reductions in the rates of wages paid the building tradesmen, as part of a scheme to induce the public to build by lowering the cost of construction. It is stated that the Montreal supply dealers have met the unusual conditions by an average reduction in price equal to the wage decrease, and that the contractors will content themselves with a bare living profit, so that the low prices will tempt those needing buildings to have them constructed now. It was also decided that the brick and masonry contractors' section of the exchange should be conducted henceforth on the open shop principle. The prices agreed upon to be in force from January 1st to July 1st, 1915, as the maximum wages in the various trades were as follows:

Trade.	New rate per hour.	Old rate per hour.
Bricklayers	40c	55c
Plasterers	40c	40c
Tile setters	40c	—
Painters	30c	35c
Carpenters	30c	35c
Concrete framers	30c	45c to 50c
Building laborers	20c	25c

Although the prices in other trades were not fixed, there will be a corresponding reduction averaging twenty per cent. below the summer scale. As the bricklayers refused to agree to the scale, the Exchange declared itself an open shop.

OTHER PAPERS VIEWS

RELIGION WAXES IN WAR.

(New York Sun)

In easy prosperity the spiritual nature like the physical body waxes flat. Faith dwindles when "fashion" reigns. But man is a coward. In days of stress he turns to religion for strength and consolation.

TRAFFIC AND FOOLS.

(Detroit Free Press)

What is needed about traffic regulation most is a way to control the fools. The average human being is quite willing to respect the rights of his fellowmen and cheerfully submit to proper rules to that end.

CONCENTRATE.

(Montreal Mail)

In a state of society so complex and so advanced in the different specialties as ours is we cannot possibly do more than develop a few of our natural gifts. Lucky is the man who can concentrate upon one.

He has been the leader of the world in every age.

EGGS.

(Toronto Star)

An expert says that only six out of ten eggs reach the consumer. About three of the six do not reach him soon enough. Perhaps if the adding machine idea were incorporated with the incubator, dated eggs could be secured. But, of course, it might addle them the more.

OUR HOME DUTY.

(St. Catharines Journal)

War or no war, business or no business, it is our duty as citizens who are home, enjoying immunity from the horrors of the battlefield, to be cheerful and resolute. It is the least we can do when our fellow British subjects are giving their lives.

BACK TO THE LAND.

(Kingston Standard)

But it is quite evident hard facts are beginning to prove that "back to the land" is a cry which both colleges and young men will be forced to notice, and in the end it will be well that they have done so. A prosperous farmer is a more useful member of society than a poor profession all men living from hand to mouth.

MIXED WRONG INGREDIENTS.

(Montreal Herald-Telegraph)

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg told an Associated Press correspondent yesterday that "I did not want this war." We quite believe him. It was an altogether different war from this one that he desired—one with the British Empire out of it, France crushed, and Russia humbly asking the imperial will of Germany.

OUR OPPORTUNITY.

(London Advertiser)

The demand for greater energy is upon our producers. Land and water, soil and rock, must be utilized and developed as they have never been before. We need to know and to develop our resources as we have never done. There is wealth in Canada which only requires energy to bring it into the service of the people.

The war will have its evil effects; but it will have some good results as well. We can find ourselves and our opportunities. We can develop our own powers. We can grow in strength—both physical and moral. If we fail in this we shall but prove ourselves unworthy of prosperity and success.

AFTER THE WAR.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)

Some English editors who are looking pretty far ahead are discussing a possible condition after the war to which few have given thought. It is the state of feeling that is likely to prevail between the men who have volunteered and those who have not, the attitude of the public and of employers towards the stay-at-homes. Millions of able-bodied men will likely return home and seek their old jobs. If those who took their places are turned out, hard feelings will result. On the other hand, the heroes must be provided for. It is urged that an obligatory service act would dissipate such an unpleasant condition of affairs. It would be known that those who had gone to the front were disqualified in some particular or other. However, the enforcement of service at this late day would hardly deprive the early volunteers of the glory due them and the entire matter would seem for the British government to be one simply of military expediency.

CANADA'S DISGRACE.

(Montreal Star)

In this country a man is punished for causing the spread of disease by carelessness; but a person may throw a smouldering cigarette into a waste paper basket and cause appaling loss, yet be free from all punishment. The average fire losses of Montreal, with a population of a little over half a million, are estimated at about a million a year; while in European cities of the size of Montreal, the average annual loss is less than a quarter of this amount. It is costing on this Continent to-day, one dollar and twenty-five cents per capita for the maintenance of our fire departments, compared with fifty cents per capita in Europe.

TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

(Ottawa Citizen)

In addressing an election meeting in Toronto Ald. Spence of that city stated that if all the aldermen had been like ex-Controller Foster Toronto owuld be the size of Hamilton. No doubt the speaker thought that remark quite clever but in reality it indicates a rather limited intelligence. Size does not make cities in Canada or elsewhere; if it did Montreal would be the best Canadian community in which to live, and this conclusion would be resented more in Toronto than anywhere else in the Dominion. A far better comparison, in fact the only fair one would be a review of the relative merits of Toronto and Hamilton, or Toronto and any ther Ontario city such comparison to include efficacy and responsiveness of civic government, the degree of social justice, the public spiritedness of the citizens and the general moral tone of the respective communities.

A lot of harmless fun is poked at Toronto by Ontario cities generally but most of us think that the capital of the province is a mighty fine place—and so it is. But it is not superior to Hamilton in all departments, if it is in any. We in Ottawa have reason to appreciate the fact that Ontario has such progressive communities in the western part of the province and recognize the many good qualities of both cities They are energetic, prosperous and modern and while we think Ottawa is better than either, size is not the criterion. A Hamiltonian who doesn't believe that his home town is at least as good as Toronto is no credit to the Ambitious City—but such a citizen probably does't exist in the shadow of the mountain. A Toronto resident who thinks that his city is better than Hamilton or anywhere else because it is larger has a lot to learn about what constitutes a good city.

THE FUNNY SIDE

VEILED LANGUAGE.

(Judge)

First Officer—Why did the judge discharge that cabaret dancer?

Second Officer—He couldn't find enough on her to hold her.

A SUBTLE COMPLIMENT.

(Birmingham Age-Herald)

"I've lent Grimpus my garden hose, my lawn mower, my phonograph and my safety razor but I had to refuse his last request."

"What did be want?"

"He wanted to borrow my phonograph to carry on a flirtation by mail."

METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.

(Boston Transcript)

Customer—I want to get a collar for my wife's poodle."

Dealer—Something plain, sir?

Customer—No. something showy and expensive-looking. I want someone to steal the little beast.

HIS OWN FAULT.

(Houston Post)

"Sir, your daughter has promised to become my wife."

"Well, don't come to me for sympathy; you might know something would happen to you, hanging around here five nights a week."

THE STREET CAR NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir,—That Hamilton stands out solidly and alone as possessing the worst street car service in the Dominion is an undoubted fact, as thousands of visitors to this city have testified. Some years ago, under pressure of being indicted as maintaining a common nuisance before the criminal court, the company promised to supply cars. I use the cars from six to eight times a day, and am able to speak by the book. That such a disgraceful state of affairs should be tolerated in this city is almost past belief. We are packed in the cars worse than a lot of cattle. Delicate women and children run the risk of getting their clothes torn off their backs getting on of off the cars. Anyone who doubts this, let them take a Sherman avenue car going west on Main street at Melrose avenue during church hours. We are a long-suffering race. With some of us, it is "what's the use, the city will do nothing for us; this corporation has got the 'pull'." With others it is the men behind the company own the city, body and soul. But one day some one, with more courage than the rest, says, "I will stand it no longer," and up goes the standard of rebellion, and we all wonder why we were cowards so long. This time has now come. The city has tried persuasion, with no results. The street railway organ says the service is satisfactory, and public say "No." Where persons disagree they generally refer their differences to some higher authority, and that authority is now found in the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, chapter 185, section 105, sub-section 3, which provides "Whenever in the opinion of the Railway and Municipal Board a street railway company does not run cars enough reasonably to accommodate the passengers transported or does not run its cars with sufficient frequency or at a reasonable or proper time or does not run any car upon a reasonable time schedule, or does not provide for stopping its car to take on or discharge its passengers at convenient points or at a sufficient number of points, then the board may, on its own motion or on complaint, order and direct the company to remedy what is complained of, or run the cars themselves or take away the franchise, etc., etc." Now, is there a Controller or Alderman who is prepared to make a motion in the Council to refer the street car trouble to the Railway and Municipal Board? This will be fair to all. If the company are supplying cars and a sufficient service, then the Railway Board will so decide; if not, they will order them to do so, and the rights of both parties will be satisfactorily dealt with, and we will get a proper service. The other remedy is to criminally indict the company, as was done by the city of Toronto, which indicted the Toronto Street Railway Company for maintaining a common nuisance in having their cars overcrowded, and a jury found the company guilty. If this course was adopted against our Company, it goes that we would have an up-to-date service before the case went to trial at all.

Martin Malone.

Rapid Transit Returns.

"I wouldn't be guilty of doing a favor for a man and then in a day or two asking him to do one for me."

"No, nor I. I'd ask him right straight off, before his gratitude got a chance to cool."

VATICAN WILL MAKE PROTEST

If Arrest of Cardinal Mercier is Proved a Fact.

Pope Will Demand His Immediate Release.

(By Times Spcial Wir.)

Rome, Jan. 6.—The Vatican, up to a late hour to-night, had received no official confirmation of the reported arrest at Brussels of Cardinal Mercier, because of a pastoral letter issued by him, in which he is said to have advised Belgians not to give allegiance to the German administration. Pope Benedict, through Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, has instituted anxious inquiries regarding the report, but because of censorship or other causes no official communication regarding the reported arrest has come through.

The unofficial rumors of the arrest of a member of the Sacred College have, however, caused a profound impression, and the hope is expressed that the report is untrue.

In Vatican circles it is stated that, should the report be officially confirmed, it is likely that the Pope will protest, even though, by so doing, he should run the risk of somewhat endangering his position of being absolutely outside and above the conflict, in order that his offer of mediation, at an opportune moment, might be likely to succeed.

London, Jan. 7.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that he learns that the Vaitcan has requested information from Germany regarding the reported arrest of Cardinal Mercier in Belgium. The correspondent adds that he believes the Pope will make a demand on Emperor William for the cardinal's immediate release.

EIGHT PROBES

Into the New York Subway Mishap Yesterday.

(By Times Special Wire).

New York, Jan. 7.—Eight investigations into the subway accident yesterday, in which one woman lost her life, almost 200 men, women and children were so badly injured that they were treated at hospitals and probably 500 others were bruised or partly asphyxiated, are now in progress, or will be started to-day.

Charles A .Perkins, District Attorney of New York County, hurried to 55th street and Broadway soon after the accident, and descended into the subway and examined carefully the two local trains and one express train, in which the panics occurred when the short circuiting of electric and cable wires shut off the power. While still at the scene, he called witnesses before him, and later heard their statements in detail.

Other investigations, several of which are already under way, were ordered by Governor Whitman, the Public Service Commission, Mayor Mitchel, the police and fire departments, Coroner Riordan, and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The accident, coming as it did at the beginning of the morning rush hour, put the entire subway system out of operation, and resulted in one of the worst traffic tie-ups in the history of the city. The quarter of a million or more people handled by the subways rushed to elevated and surface lines. Eight hours after the accident subway operation was resumed on all lines, except the one under the East River to Brooklyn, over which trains were not run until late last night. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company announced that all trains would be operated to-day as usual.

Starting With a Rush.

Carroll's eleven stores are going to pull harder for your business this year than ever before. We are starting the year with a list of values—on page 4 now—that is simply superb. These values mean economy, saving and satisfaction to you, and you simply cannot afford to ignore these things if you want to make the most of your means, be they great or little. We stand behind our goods. No better are obtainable anywhere. We stand behind our values. They always have to be the very best. Prove this to your own satisfaction by placing an order now.

Strictly Logical.

Prof. Sudbury, who was extremely nearsighted, went to the barber's, sat down and allowed himself to be shaved. When the artist was done with him he did not move, and for awhile nobody disturbed him. But other customers began to arrive, and the chair was needed. The head barber, suspecting that his learned patron had fallen asleep, asked his boy to wake him. The professor heard him.

"No, my good man," he said, "I am not asleep. The fact is I am frightfully near-sighted. When I took my glasses off just now I was no longer able to see myself in the mirror opposite. Naturally I supposed I had already gone home."

Drawing Materials.

"What have you got in that little package?"

"Drawing material."

"I didn't know you were an artist."

'Artist nothing. It contains a couple of pairs of forceps the dentist asked me to get for him."—Boston Transcript.

ORDER

The Times

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We Want YOU As a Subscriber. DO IT NOW.

2 POUNDS PURE LARD FOR 25c

We offer you this week five thousand pounds of absolutely pu... at the special and particularly low price of 13c per lb., or 2 lbs fo... and a 20-lb. pail for $2.45; and we want to say that there is noth... the cost or quality of Lard to justify this low price. It is just one of... leaders, and one that you would do well to take full advantage of... guarantee the quality to be of the highest.

Sausage Per lb. 10c

Only twelve hundred pounds to offer this week, and the qual... good, very good; in fact, it is one of the best known makes. It ... rive by express Thursday afternoon and goes on sale Friday morn... only 10c per pound, and it is being sold, any quantity of it, at ... 15c per pound. Remember, there is only 1,200 lbs. of it, and it ... quickly. Choice Smoked Hams per lb., for a whole Ham, 17c, fo... Ham 17½c.

Pickle Special

20 dozen only Sweet Mixed Pickles, sold regularly at 15c ... but going while they last at just 9c per bottle; Sweet Mustard P... about 10 dozen, regular 20c bottle, going at just 12c, while they last. ... Onions, in tumblers, at 10c each. Maconochie's Pickles, Mixed, Cho... White Onions, 15c per bottle; Swan Brand Pickles, mixed or chow, ... ally sold at 25c, our price 20c. Morton's English Pickles, per bottle 2...

Mixed Nuts 15c Per lb.

Walnuts, Almonds, Filbert and Brazils, mixed together, equal quanti... ties of each, going at 15c per lb. Walnuts alone, per lb. 15c. Filbe... alone, per lb. 15c. Brazils, per lb. 17c. Almonds, per lb. 20c. Shelle... Almonds, per lb. 49c. Shelled Walnuts, per lb. 50c. These prices all ... cial for Friday, Saturday and Monday only.

Sugar

We are still selling 14 pounds of Best Granulated Sugar for $1... pounds for 50c; 3½ pounds for 25c; 20 pound bag $1.45; 100 pound bag ... $6.75. Cut Loaf Sugar, 10c per pound. Best Icing Sugar, 10c pound. ... Sugar, 10c pound; Bright Yellow Sugar, 14 pounds $1, 7 pounds 50c... pounds 25c.

Flour

When you think of the millions of bushels of wheat that are ... sent out of this country, you wonder why flour prices are not higher ... they will be higher, that's certain. However, we are still selling Silver Star Flour, quarter bag, 75c; Old Homestead Flour, quarter bag, 80c. Gold Medal Flour, quarter bag, 85c; Royal Household, quarter bag, 95c; bag $3.55. Five Roses, quarter bag, $1.00; bag, $3.55.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese

Creamery Butter is very scarce. We can hardly get enough to k... going from week to week, and price is higher, but quality is choice. ... pound, 35c. Dairy Butter, fresh weekly, but not a lot of it, going ... pound, 35c. Eggs, good, per dozen, 32c, and Prime September ... lasts at 30c per pound. Eggs, good, per dozen, 32c, and Prime Septembe... Cheese, per pound, 20c. Ingersoll Cream Cheese, package, 15c; McLaren's Imperial Cheese, pot, 10c and 25c.

Canadian Sardines, tin	5c
Holbrook's Sardines, tin	10c
Holbrook's Sardines, big tin, 2 for	25c
King Oscar Sardines, tin	15c
Clams, per tin	10c
Shrimps, per tin	15c
Lobsters, per tin	30c
Morton's Kippered Herring, tin	15c
Morton's Herring in Tomato, tin	15c
Morton's Fresh Herring, 2 tins	25c
Maconachie's Kippered Herring, 2 tins	25c
Maconachie's Herring in Tomato, 2 tins	25c
Maconachie's Fresh Herring, per tin	10c
Fresh Mackerel, 2 tins	25c
Golden Haddie, 2 tins	25c
Salad Salmon, 2 tins	25c
Unicorn Salmon, per tin	15c
Red Cross Salmon, per tin	18c
British American Salmon, tin	20c
Clover Leaf Salmon, tin	25c
Clover Leaf Salmon, small tin	15c
Bloater Paste, 4 tins	25c
Anchovy Paste, tin	10c
Lobster Paste, 2 tins	25c
Boiled Rabbit, per tin	25c
Boiled Rabbit, per large tin	35c
Potted Meats, per tin	5c
Clark's Pork and Beans, tin	6, 10 and 12c
Heinz Baked Beans, tin	10 and 15c
Heinz Tomato Soup, tin	10 and 15c
Clark's Soups, tin	10c
Campbell's Soups, 2 tins	25c
Vancamp's Soups, 3 tins	25c
Maggi Soup, 6 pkgs.	25c
Knorr's Soups, 6 pkgs.	25c
Oxo Cubes, tin	10 and 25c
Steero Cubes, tin	10 and 25c

Bovril, bottle	20, 35 and 6[illegible]c
Morton's Browning, for soups, bt.	15c
Ground Rice, per pkg.	5c and 10c
Finest Rangoon Rice, 5 lbs. for	25c
Finest Japan Rice, 3 lbs.	25c
Finest Pearl Tapioca, 3 lbs.	25c
Finest White Sago, 3 lbs.	25c
Quick Tapioca, 3 packages	25c
Finest Oatmeal, 6 lbs.	25c
Finest Rolled Oats, 6 lbs.	25c
Finest Germmeal, 6 lbs.	25c
Finest Graham Flour, 6 lbs.	25c
Finest Rolled Wheat, 6 lbs. for	25c
Finest Golddust Cornmeal, 7 lbs.	25c
Lima Beans, 3 lbs.	25c
Small White Beans, 4 lbs.	25c
Lentels, 2 lbs.	15c
Pot Barley, 6 lbs.	25c
Pearl Barley, 4 lbs.	25c
Benson's Corn Starch, package	10c
Alliance Corn Starch, 2 pkgs.	15c
White's Custard Powder, tin	10c, 15c and 25c
Carroll's Pure Vanilla, bottle	25c
Carroll's Pure Lemon, bottle	25c
Alliance Vanilla, bottle	10c
Alliance Lemon, bottle	10c
Star Vanilla, bottle	5c
Lone Star Lemon, bottle	5c
Alliance Baking Powder, tin	10c
Social Baking Powder, tin	15c
Eggo Baking Powder, tin,	10 and 25c
Alliance Jelly Powder, pkg	5c
McLaren's Jelly Powder, 3 pkgs.	25c
Knox Gelatine, pkg.	15c
Pure Maple Syrup, bottle	35c
Lyle's English Syrup, tin	17c
Tartan Syrup, tin	15c
Karo Syrup, tin	13c, 30c, 60c
Puritan Molasses, tin	15c
Kitchen Molasses,	10c
Dustbane, per tin	10 and 25c

3 Tins Aylmer Tomatoes 25c

This price positively is special for Friday, Saturday and Monday only. Aylmer Tomatoes, 9c per tin, 3 tins 25c. Aylmer Corn, 3 tins 25c. Aylmer Standard Peas, per tin 9c, 3 tins 25c. You may have them assorted or all one kind. Golden Wax Beans, 3 tins 25c. Small Red Beets, 3 tins 25c. Fretz Brand Hand-packed Tomatoes, per tin 13c, 2 tins 25c. Fretz Brand Refugee Beans, exceptionally nice, per tin 10c. Succotash, per tin 10c. Sauerkraut, per tin 10c. Asparagus Tips, per tin 25c. Asparagus, lg tin 35c.

Raspberries Per Tin 15c

The regular price is 18c per tin, but they go Friday, Saturday and Monday at just 15c per tin. Strawberries, reg. 20c per tin, 18c. Bartlett Pears, reg. 15c per tin, special 2 tins 25c. Bartlett Pears, large tin, reg. 20c, special 15c. Pitted Red Cherries, 15c per tin. Sliced Pineapple, 15c per tin. Crawford Peaches, worth 20c per tin, going at 15c. Lombard Plums, 3 tins 25c. Green Gage Plums, 3 tins 25c. Pumpkin, 3 tins 25c.

Jams and Marmalade

Fretz Brand Pure Jams, Raspberry, Strawberry, Black Currant, Peach or Plum, fruit and sugar, nothing else, but the best of both. It is delicious, and it is made in Hamilton, per jar 20c. Rose Brand Jams, pure fruit and sugar, tumblers 10c, 2-lb. tins 20c, 5-lb. pails 45c. Tickler's English Jams, Raspberry, Strawberry, Black Currant, 22c per jar. Peach or Apricot, 20c per jar. Marmalade, per tumbler 10c, per 2-lb. tin 20c. Sheriff's Marmalade, per jar 15 and 27c. Tickler's Marmalade, per jar 17c.

3 lbs. Fruit Biscuits 25c

Everything that enters into the manufacture of biscuits is high, ... here's a lot at old prices: Fruit Biscuits, 3 lbs. 25c. Jelly Lunch, Jelly Fingers and Jam Jams, worth 13c lb., going at 10c. Claret, 10c per lb. Ginger Snaps, 3 lbs. 25c. Cocoa Bar, Daisy, Cherry, Maple, Mexicans and others, 15c per lb., and a lot of Mc Vittie & Price's, Huntley & Palmer's and Peek, Frean's at prices from 25c to 45c per lb.

Oranges, Lemons, Grape Fruit Special

California Navels coming better every week, and going at extra special prices, 25c per dozen, worth 30c; at 30c per dozen, were 40c, and at 40c per dozen, were 50c. Mexican Sweets at 1c each, or 12c per dozen. Messina Lemons, good, per dozen, 20c, and Grape Fruit, the biggest value you ever got at 5c each. See them.

8 Pkgs. Goldust 25c

Is this a bargain? You bet it is, and one that you will not pick up again in a hurry. Only about 15 cases to go at this price, 4c package, for 15c, or 8 for 25c. Pearline, 6 for 25c; Naptha Powder, 6 for 25c. Babbitt's 1776 Powder, 6 for 25c; 1845 Soap Powder, 3 for 25c; Tip-Top Soap Chips, 6 packages for 25c; Bulk Soap Chips, 3 for 25c; Omo, 3 packages 25c; Lux, 3 packages 25c; Panshine, 3 packages 25c; Old Dutch, 3 packages 25c; Carroll's Own Ammonia, 6 packages 25c; Sun Ammonia, 4 packages 25c; H. O. Ammonia, 3 packages 25c; Bon Ami Powder, 2 packages 25c; Bon Ami Brick, 2 for 25c.

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...ely pure Lard ...2 lbs. for 25c, ... is nothing in ...ust one of our ...ntage of. We

...he quality is ...s. It will at... ...ay morning at ... of it, at 13 to ...and it will go ...17c, for a half

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... equal quanti... ...15c. Filberts ...20c. Shelled ... prices all spe...

...ar for $1.00, 7 ... 100 pound bag ...c pound; Berry ...ounds 50c; ...

... that are being ... not higher, but ... selling Silver ...r bag, 80c; Gold ...bag, 95c; bag.

...hough to keep us ... is choice, per ...t, going while it ...Prime September ..., 15c; McLaren's

... 20, 35 and 65c ... for soups, btl. ...15c
...pkg. 5c and 10c
...ce, 5 lbs. for 25c
... ...3 lbs. 25c
...ca,.. ..3 lbs. 25c
... 3 lbs. 25c
...packages..... 25c
... .6 lbs. 25c
...s,.... 6 lbs. 25c
... .6 lbs. 25c
...ur... 6 lbs. 25c
...at, 6 lbs. for 25c
...rnmeal, 7 lbs. 25c
... .3 lbs. 25c
... . 4 lbs. 25c
... ... 2 lbs. 15c
... ... 6 lbs. 25c
... ...4 lbs. 25c
...arch, package 10c
...rch, 2 pkgs.. 15c
...Powder, tin 10c
... ... 25c
...nilla, bottle .. 25c
...mon, bottle .. 25c
...bottle 10c
...ottle 10c
... 5c
... bottle 5c
...Powder, tin .. 10c
...wder, tin 15c
...der, tin, 10 and 25c
...wder, pkg..... 5c
...owder, 3 pkgs..25c
...g.. .. ..15c
..., bottle 35c
...rup, tin 17c
... 15c
... .13c, 30c, 60c
... tin 15c
... 10c
... .10 and 35c

25c

... and Monday only. ...3 tins 25c. Aylmer ...hem assorted or all ...l Beets, 3 tins 25c. ...s 25c. Fretz Brand ...otash, per tin 10c. ... Asparagus, lg. tin.

...riday, Saturday and ...er tin, 18c. Bartlett ...Pears, large tin. reg. ...liced Pineapple, 15c ...g at 15c. Lombard ... Pumpkin, 3 tins 25c.

... Black Currant, Peach ... of both. It is de... ...se Brand Jams, pure ...pails 45c. Tickler's ..., 22c per jar. Peach ..., per 2-lb. tin 20c. ...armalade, per jar 17c.

... biscuits is high, yet ... Jelly Lunch, Jelly ...laret, 10c per lb. Gin... ...Maple, Mexicans and ..., Huntley & Palmer's.

...ruit Special

...d going at extra spec... ..., were 40c, and at 40c ... 12c per dozen. Mes... ...it, the biggest value

...you will not pick up ...is price, 4c package; 4 ...owder, 6 for 25c; Bab... ... for 25c; Tip-Top Soap ...25c; Omo, 3 packages ... Old Dutch, 3 packages ... Ammonia, 4 packages ...owder, 2 packages 25c.

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HAD A CHANCE TO BREAK THE GERMAN LINE

But British Did Not Know the Opportunity Was Within Reach.

ON RIVER AISNE

Correspondent With Kaiser's Army Tells of the Great Struggle There.

A Town on the Aisne, France, Dec. 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—A little battle graveyard by the roadside, only a half dozen soldier graves, with wooden crosses, marks the high water point reached by the British in the battle of the Aisne in mid-September. It lies near the Chemin des Dames (road of the ladies), which roughly parallels the Aisne three or four miles north of the river, and only a short distance from the battered sugar factory of Troyon, for which the Royal Sussex Regiment, the King's Royal Rifles and the Royal North Lancashire Regiment, paid so heavy a price in the battle of Sept. 15.

Field Marshal Sir John French registers the names in his report of Oct. 8, in which he tells how the British forces, following up the retirement of the Germans from the Marne line, crossed the Aisn east of Soissons and fought their way to the top of the ridge of hills on the north bank, where they were checked and held by the German troops.

This was three months ago; the Germans drove the allies from the hills almost to the river, and now hold the ground in strong force, entrenched to the eyes. There is, therefore, no harm in revealing what Sir John may not have known, that a dangerous gap had opened between two of the retiring German armies at this point, that by a slightly more vigorous offensive he might have thrust the British forces into the opening and split the German army in two, and that, as it was, the German army corps of which the correspondent of the Associated Press is now the guest arrived only in time to close the hole and enable the German armies to stand on the line of the Aisne, instead of continuing their retreat to some other line further north. The British troops were already well over the crest of the ridge, and the Germans had a doubly difficult task to fight their way up the steep northern slope of the range and re-establish their broken line.

The ground over which the battle then swayed is now a labyrinth of approach trenches, zigzags and parallels, marking the successive stages by which the German troops sapped and fought their way forward to their present lines. They now hold the greater part of the southern slope. The allies' lines, now occupied by the French instead of the English, are in the lowlands of the valley. All the high points on this side of the river are held by the Germans, so that the French have no observation points, from which to direct the fire of their artillery. They can only fire blindly over the ridge at points where they suspect the presence of German batteries or infantry supports, notably at a little village called Corny, which is now as picturesque a heap of ruins as can be found along the whole Aisne front.

SHELLING AN AEROPLANE.

In the noon luncheon hour, during which the French artillery is usually silent, a visit was paid in reasonable security to the village. During the rest of the day and night shells are dropping in it at intervals. Particular attention is paid to the village well, the assumption probably being that the Germans come there for water, and although the French artillery practice is not so good as was that of the British, German officers discourage their men from the use of that spring.

Half a mile away, in a sheltered spot in the valley, within a radius of fifty yards, the correspondent counted fourteen fresh shell holes.

"The French guessed that one of our batteries might be in that spot," said the artillery lieutenant, acting as guide, "and have just dropped a salvo of shells there. The battery isn't there, however, as you see."

Occasionally the French send up one of their aeroplanes to attempt a peep over the ridge to locate batteries, but the anti-balloon guns and machine guns adapted to high angle fire, generally drive the flyer off before he accomplishes his mission. The sight, as witnessed this morning on another part of the line, is one of the prettiest in war. Perhaps 6,000 feet up, a grey smoke ring suddenly marked itself against the blue sky, as symmetrical and well defined as the whorl puffed out by a smoker or as halo around a saint's head in an old masterpiece. Before the eye could pick out the aeroplane, a darting black speck against the blue, there were a half dozen other smoke whorls painted on the sky. The aeroplane doubled back out of danger, but from shrapnel already under way six or eight more of the grey wreaths tumbled out into the group. The rings held their shape for five minutes or so, and then slowly blanched into a thin haze.

A half hour later the French flyer again essayed to cross the German lines at a point a few miles away. The shrapnel this time seemed to burst all around him, but he got away unharmed. He usually does, as aiming at such targets is as yet an emperical art.

Before the war C—— was a picturesque little town clinging to the side of a steep hill near the Aisne, with nearly a thousand inhabitants, a fine chateau, and extensive wine cellars. Now it is an equally picturesque heap of ruins, and a fortress with a garrison of German riflemen. A line of entrenchments runs along the southern rim of the town, and below on the flats and in the woods are the French trenches 200 to 250 yards away. The regular roads leading to the town have been abandoned, because they are exposed to full fire from the French battery. A new approach has been cut through the tangled woods in the rear, but even this is exposed in places, and, although a screen of pine trees has been erected at exposed places to prevent the French from observing movements of troops and supplies, they occasionally drop a shell here, as deep holes in the road and by the roadside show.

MAN-HUNTING, NOT WAR.

Warfare between the German riflemen and the French colonials and Legionnaires opposite, devoid for weeks of any momentous operations, has become a cruel, grim sport of hunting the big game—man. When the Associated Press correspondent first visited C—— a few days ago to take coffee with the officers of the —— rifle battalion, he was told of a new trick being attempted against the French. A dummy had been fitted out in German uniform and would be placed at night in an exposed place between the lines. The Frenchman, it was hoped, would come out to attempt to carry off the body. If so they would come under fire of the rifles and a squad of watchers posted in a wood near the decoy.

A pleasanter side to war wes presented by the officers' "afternoon coffee," served in their underground "casino," a spacious vault beneath the ruins of one of the houses of the town. One end was partitioned of as a drawing-room. In it were a number of pieces of "period" furniture, a large table with a reading lamp, easy rocking chairs, and the telephone, with which the commander keeps in touch with the men in the trenches. In the adjoining room a long table was set—snowy white linen, a table decoration of grand pine, hors d'oeuvres, whole wheat bread, good butter, cold meats of various kinds, cheese, coffee, cigars and cigarettes. The table might have stood in a club in Berlin, and the contrast between it and the scene of utter wreck and devastation outside was startling.

The men in the trenches, too, live not without comfort. Even in the trenches nearest to the enemy they have built in fairly comfortable shelters, square excavations about four feet deep, roofed and covered over with earth. Many of them have windows opening into an adjoining approach-trench, many of them board floors, and nearly all have board boxes, filled with straw, for beds. A desultory fire goes on constantly along the lines of trenches.

The company barber has established his chair in the trenches. While the crack or rifles was heard a few hundred feet away, he could be seen shaving one of the dandies of the battalion. The town boasts a daily newspaper, the wireless news bulletin issued by General Headquarters, transmitted to individual commands by telephone or messenger, which is posted on a sheltered wall in the centre of the shell-torn town. Opposite it on a wall hangs the warning sign of the Touring Club of France: "This road is dangerous." There is no doubt that it is.

Fine Sport Amid the Scenic Grandeur of the Newly-opened Yellowhead Pass

Few districts can offer such opportunities to the sportsman as the wild country around the Yellowhead Pass, the rugged territory in the Rocky Mountains on the eastern border of British Columbia. This country has not been much frequented by the white hunter hitherto, owing to the difficulty of access. To gain the pass it was necessary to embark upon a pack train journey from Edmonton. Twelve miles a day of ten hours was reckoned fast traveling. This state of affairs, however, has now become a thing of the past, for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has been pushed through this pass, and the adjacent country is now accessible.

In the Yellowhead Pass district caribou, deer, mountain goat and sheep afford plenty of exciting sport. They require careful stalking, for they frequent the rugged mountain slopes well up near the timber line. Perhaps the greatest excitement is provided by bears, grizzly and silver tip. The country is piled up with a maze of dead burned trees, uprooted and stacked criss-cross. These, combined with the dense undergrowth, render it an ideal haunt for big game. Often when climbing over a deadfall you may come unawares on a black or grizzly bear. The latter species is especially a tough customer to meet in an awkward corner. Tackling a full-grown grizzly, especially when he is wounded, calls for a certain amount of nerve, particularly at close range. So far as fishing is concerned, there is also ample sport, the catch comprising for the most part rainbow and speckled trout, the Dolly Varden trout, pike, salmon trout and in the neighborhood of Tate Jaune Cache, salmon, for these fish travel as far up the Fraser as this point to spawn on the sandbars. The country is freely intersected with creeks and mountain streams feeding the Athabasca, Miette, Moose and Fraser Rivers.

THE GOEBEN

Ex-German Warship Tied Up After Striking Mines.

Copenhagen, Jan. 6.—A special despatch to the National Tidende from Constantinople says the former German cruiser Goeben, which now flies the Turkish flag, struck two Russian mines in the neighborhood of the Bosphorous and was seriously damaged. She has two big holes on her waterline, and it will take two or three months to repair her.

This fact, the despatch adds, has been kept secret from the people of Constantninople.

VIOLET RAYS FOR FROSTBITE.

Paris, Jan. 6.—Violet rays are prescribed for frostbite by Dr. Poughnet in a paper to the Academy of Medicine. He says suffering soldiers are rapidly cured when taken from the trenches to allow their affected members to be passed through violet rays of medium intensty.

KING ALBERT LED HIS TROOPS.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The victory of St. Georges is another military feat to be emblazoned on the standard of King Albert, who it has just been disclosed, personally led his troops in this brilliant operation. The King is now directing the artillery fire against the German batteries, and when these have been silenced will again lead the allies' advance.

Hoax—Henpeckke's wife keeps him pretty well tied up. Joax—Yes; every time he gets loose he gets tight.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

"September Morn," a musical comedy that comes highly recommended, will be seen at the Grand to-morrow evening and Saturday matinee and night. It will be the first presentation in Hamilton of this clever musical play. "September Morn," comes with all of its tuneful, catchy, whistling songs; girls of the pretty kind who can sing, tango dancers, maxixe dancers, hesitation waltzes and a cast of musical comedy artists, including such recognized stars as Frank Minor, Maude Potter, Lou Kelso, Wm. Cameron, Arline Balling and Kathryn Bowen.

WAR PICTURES.

The Belgian war pictures are attracting large audiences to the Grand where actual scenes of the fighting in Europe are being shown. These pictures are certainly worth seeing and are most remarkable. The last exhibition of these films will be given tonight.

MARKS STOCK COMPANY.

The Marks Stock Company will come to the Grand again next Monday for a two weeks engagement, when the plays will be changed at each performance. For the first week the following have been selected: Monday, "The Banker's Wife"; Tuesday, "Kathleen Marvourneen"; Wednesday matinee, "East Lynne"; Wednesday evening, "The Fisherman's Daughter"; Thursday, "Zeke, the Country Boy"; Friday, "In the Bishop's Carriage"; Saturday matinee, "Thorns and Orange Blossoms"; Saturday night, "For Home and Honor." Seats can now be secured for any of the evening performances.

SUNDAY CONCERT.

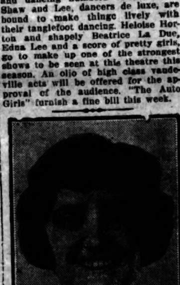
Massenet's Neapolitan Scenes which the band of the 91st Canadian Highlanders will play at the Lyric Theatre Sunday evening is numbered among the finest compositions within the sphere of music. The number is also known as the "Fifth Suite," Massenet having written seven such numbers, the first having no subtitle. "Neapolitan Scenes" was written in 1863, but the work was not produced in public until 1880, when on February 8th it was played in Paris. The three outstanding movements are the dance, improvision, and the fete and Massenet by his genius has strikingly displayed qualities of harmony and character in keeping with the scenes which have seldom been equalled. A number which should also be received with enthusiasm is La Marseillaise, the French national anthem. It is one of the most stirring national hymns ever written. The overture for the evening will be Zampa, while band will also render Gems of Gounod, by Godfrey, the eminent English conductor and composer. The assisting artist will be Miss Victoria Stares, whose beautiful soprano voice has won for her a high place of recognition in musical circles. She will sing "The Penitent." Band Sergeant Harold Cummings will play "Softly Awakes My Heart," as a cornet solo. Altogether the programme should be even more enjoyable than that offered last week, which is ample assurance of its quality.

THE LYRIC.

On Friday and Saturday, Alice Joyce will delight the patrons of the Lyric with another of her serial pictures. Each one of the series is complete in itself. The Strand war series, which show the latest scenes from the war zone, will also be shown the last two days of the week. The Power of the Press, which was exhibtied last evening and which will be shown for the last time this evening, is a splendid drama, full of action, and last evening made a splendid impression. Mary Pickford will be seen in Cinderella taken from the fairy story of that name, at the Lyric on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

"THE WINNERS."

"The Winners" is the title of the lively musical farce which Snitz Moore and George B. Scanlon appear in next week at the Savoy. It is one of those frothy, inconsequential affairs in which the comedy is enhanced by the bright musical settings and the background of pretty girls, stunning costumes and charming scenic and light effects. The plot is laid in the fashionable colony at Newport. Snitz Moore and George B. Scanlon have the principal comedy roles, while Harry Greene is their foil. Alva McGill, the Parisian Nightingale, plays the title role of the piece. Beautiful Florence Fletcher will be seen to big advantage as one of the ladies of fashion. Martha (Marcita) Edmond, the little firefly soubrette, is entrusted with the important singing and dancing numbers of the show. Shaw and Lee, dancers de luxe, are bound to make things lively with their tanglefoot dancing. Heloise Horton and shapely Beatrice La Due, Edna Lee and a score of pretty girls, go to make up one of the strongest shows to be seen at this theatre this season. An olio of high class vaudeville acts will be offered for the approval of the audience. "The Auto Girls" furnish a fine bill this week.



ROSE ALLEN,
With "The Auto Girls" at the Savoy This Week.

She—Women are more resourceful than men. He—I guess that's right. A man has to get his clothes made to fit his shape, but a woman can get her shape made to fit her clothes.

PRINCESS PATS

Canadian Regiment Fared Well On Christmas Day.

London, Jan. 6.—A sergeant in the Princess Patricia's Canadian Regiment writes: "At last we are where we want to be and are contented with our little lot. We had a fairly good Christmas dinner, which consisted of bully beef and biscuits, and whatever we could forage. My friend and myself did not do so badly, as we had one carrot, half turnip, two leeks, one onion, two Oxo and twelve ounces of bully beef, with three hard biscuits all mixed up and boiled in a beef tin. To-day we had our Christmas pudding, half pound a man, one-pound tin of jam between four men, and a small bottle of wine, also between four men. We are all in good spirits and also within sound of the big guns."

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

(By Times Special Cable.)

London, Jan. 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased, £382,000; circulation decreased, £263,000; bullion decreased, £645,117; other securities increased £2,685,000; other deposits increased, £5,293,000; public deposits decreased £3,124,000; notes reserve decreased, £504,000; Government securities increased, £3,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 32,71 per cent.; last week it was 34.40 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

JAP CABINET CHANGES.

(By Times Special Cable.)

Tokio, Jan. 7.—Count Okuma, the Premier, who also held the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, has relinquished the Home Portfolio, it is announced, and Viscount Kanetake Oura, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, assumes the position. Hironaka Kono, a member of the Diet, has been named as Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

The Cabinet changes have been made it is stated, in view of the coming elections and the necessity of strengthening of the Government.

Damp-Proof Shoes

Do you wish good health? If so, you should wear Damp-proof shoes during the next four months. DOCTOR'S SPECIAL for women and men are the BEST damp-proof shoes to be had in Canada. Women's $5.00; men's $7.00. Owing to the great advance on all kinds of leather, a lot of shoddy is worked into shoes, but you will never find a pair of them in this store.

RUBBER BOOTS We keep all sizes for women, men and children, all of FIRST QUALITY rubber. Through an error we received a case of men's FIRST QUALITY boots, made shorter in the leg than our regular $4.50 line. We have arranged matters so that we can sell this lot at $3.50 instead of $4.50, but we cannot replace them at $3.50.

GOOD RUBBERS—Owing to our past records for handling RELIABLE and good fitting rubbers, our sales are much larger than former seasons.

DOCTOR REED SHOES—These comfort health shoes for women and men are the most popular shoes ever offered for sale in Canada. They have been on sale for a number of years, but were never so popular as they are at present. The name Dr. Reed is stamped on the sole of every shoe. Women's, $5.00; men's $6.50.

Use Viscol Oil on your shoes to make them waterproof, and keep the leather soft.

J. D. CLIMIE 30 and 32 King W.

"DISCIPLINE" SAYS LESSARD

In Valedictory as Commander of 2nd Divisional Area.

Toronto Camp is Practising Attack Tactics.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—Major-General F. L. Lessard, C.B., yesterday handed over the command of the 2nd divisional area to his successor, Colonel W. A. Logie, and will commence at once his new duties as Inspector-General of Military Forces for Eastern Canada. Major-General Lessard leaves this divisional area after twenty-two years of service, during which time he has risen to the highest command in the division, and in relinquishing his post he has issued a valedictory statement to all ranks, expressing his regret at leaving, the statement which appeared in orders yesterday, reading as follows:

"In relinquishing the command of the 2nd Division, I can assure all ranks that I do so only with great regret as it is in this division that I have spent the most useful years of my life.

"The manner in which all ranks in the command have always responded to the several calls made upon them by me, particularly during the present crisis, have shown me how great is the enthusiasm and keenness of all officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and that they understand the reponsibilitis which rest upon them as members of this great Empire.

"If I may be permitted to make a suggestion, I would ask all ranks never to forget the great word 'discipline,' which embraces the best of everything connected with the training of the soldier, for without it co-ordination and co-operation, so necessary to a successful issue of any enterprise, cannot be attained

"I wish to thank everybody for the help and support given me during my tenure of command, and in this I refer specially to my staff, who have never spared themselves in their endeavors to render the best possible services in assisting me at all times, but more particularly in connection with the arduous duties consequent on the mobilization of troops in this division.

"It is my sincere wish that, though my new duties will require me elsewhere, I will often have an opportunity of being associated with the troops of the 2nd divisional area, where I have soldiered for over twenty-two years of my life."

Practice in attack tactics, which has now been made a regular part of the training of the men in camp, was continued at Cedarvale yesterday, the 19th battalion leaving camp at eight o'clock, and returning about 1.30 p.m., after a hard morning's work. The model company (Queen's Own Rifles), which had already been thoroughly instructed during the two preceding days, first carried out the attack after instruction from Majors Bickford and Butcher, and were they followed by the other companies in turn, the instructors calling attention to mistakes as they were committed. Major-General Lessard and Lieut.-Col. Elliott were both present at the manoeuvres, and expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which the practice was carried out. To-morrow and Friday model companies of the 20th battalion will be given similar instruction, and the whole battalion will then engage in tactical exercises on Saturday morning.

Fourteen more men were struck off the strength of the camp as medically unfit. In addition to these, two more were discharged for misconduct. The number of horses in camp is now 505, with about 700 still required.

The health of the camp continues good, the pneumonia cases all being well on the way to recovery. Since the beginning of camp there have been sixteen cases of pneumonia, all of which have done well.

VINDICATED

N. S. Government Cleared in Timber Lands Case.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 6.—The report of the Royal Commission, which was appointed to investigate the circumstances under which certain timber lands in Annapolis and Lunenburg counties belonging to the Halifax & Southwestern Railway, were released from a mortgage to the Province, and certain allegations made against Attorney-General Daniels, in connection with personal business transactions with the firm of A. D. Mills & Company, of Annapolis, who purchased the lands, was filed to-day, and is a complete vindication of the Provincial Government on every point.

The allegation against Mr. Daniels was that he, in accepting a note for $75,000 from the Mills Brothers, payable upon resale of the lands at a greatly increased figure, was in conflict with his duty as chief legal adviser of the Province.

AUSTRIA WOULD BRIBE SERVIA.

London, aJn. 6.—A Morning Post despatch from Rome says Austria has offered peace to Servia on a basis of the status quo, plus Northern Albania, including Durazzo and the cost to the Montenegrin frontier. In other words, a complete reversal is made of what Count Berchtold on October 30th, 1912, described as essential to Austria policy.

BULL MOOSE ON FENDER.

Fort William, Ont., Jan. 6.—When the C. P. R. train from Winnipeg arrive din Fort William last night an enormous bull moose was found lying across the fender. The big animal had been struck when the train was a few miles from the city, but the engineer thought it had been thrown to the side of the track.

COPPER COSTLY IN GERMANY.

Geneva, Jan. 6—Advices received here from Germany set forth that copper, owing to the great demand, and the limited supply, is now selling in the empire for 2,500 marks ($625) a ton.

A fair price in America for copper would be $300 a ton.

Personality and Character.

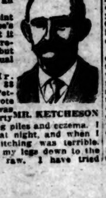
There is a difference between "personality" and "character." Personality is the larger thing and includes character. By personality is meant the mysterious entity going to make up one's being of nature. It is equivalent to self consciousness or individualized being. Character on the other hand, strictly defined means the attributes of the individual, as the "character" for intelligence, judgment, moral rectitude and so forth. In a word personality is the more metaphysical, character more ethical.

Cured Fifteen Years Ago of Piles and Eczema

By Using Dr. Chase's Ointment—Certifies That the Cure Was Permanent.

Some people have tried so many doctors and so many treatments in their search for cure for piles and eczema that they find it difficult to believe there is an actual cure.

The strong point about Dr. Chase's Ointment is that it not only brings relief promptly, but brings about actual and lasting cure.



MR. KETCHESON

In 1897 Mr. Ketcheson, 88 Douro street, Peterboro', Ont., wrote as follows:—"I was troubled for thirty years with itching piles and eczema. I could not sleep at night, and when I got warm the itching was terrible. Eczema covered my legs down to the knees, perfectly raw. I have tried every preparation I could hear of. Seeing Dr. Chase's Ointment advertised, I procured a box, and this Ointment effected a complete cure."

On Sept. 28, 1912, Mr. Ketcheson wrote as follows:—"I received a letter from you to-day, saying that you found on file a statement made by me 15 years ago. I have always given Dr. Chase's Ointment a good name since it cured me, and shall tell you how I came to use it.

"I had suffered for many years from eczema and piles, and had tried doctors and everything I could hear of in vain. Reading about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I purchased it at once, and was soon completely cured. That was fifteen years ago, so there can be no doubt of the cure being a permanent one. I have met a great many people who have been cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

LORD KITCHENER IS SURE OF FINAL WIN

War Minister Tells Peers of the Bright Outlook of Allies

Warm Words of Praise For Canadians at Salisbury.

London, Jan. 6.—The House of Lords met to-day, a month earlier than the House of Commons, chiefly to hear from Lord Kitchener a review of the military operations for the six weeks since Parliament was prorogued. While the speech of the Secretary for War contained nothing of a sensational character and little not already known, it was listened to with rapt attention by a distinguished gathering of peers and peeresses, members of the House of Commons and public men.

Lord Kitchener read his speech from a typewritten document and referred briefly to the operations in each sphere, laying a particular emphasis on the Turkish defeat in the Caucasus, and the Austrian defeat in Galicia, and what he considered even more important—"the severe check to German aspirations in Poland."

THE SERVIAN VICTORY.

The War Secretary also spoke of "the noteworthy progress" made by the French east of Rheims and in Southern Alsace; the "extraordinary achievement" of the Servians, which he characterized as "one of the brightest spots in the military operations during December"; General Louis Botha's masterly handling of the situation in South Africa; the advance of the Indian army in Mesopotamia, and the successful campaigns in East Africa and Kamerun, the German colony of West Africa. He paid tribute to the smallest of the allies, Montenegro, which, he said, "advanced into Bosnia and captured important positions in the face of considerable Austrian opposition."

Of the army which comes directly under his command, Lord Kitchener said:

"Although there has been a continued series of trench operations, the only engagement of importance between the British forces and the Germans was on the 20th day of December, when trenches held by the Indian troops were violently attacked at Givenchy. The Indians were to a certain extent surprised by the enemy and some of their trenches were captured, only to eb retaken on the following day, with considerable loss to the enemy, by the first army corps, which had been in reserve. The line thus resumed has since been entirely maintained, and the Indian units enjoyed a period o relief from the trenches.

"Sir John French's force has been increased by a number of territorial units and by another division, attached to which is a fine Canadian regiment."

CANADIANS AT SALISBURY.

Concerning the Canadian expeditionary force at Salisbury Plain the War Secretary said

"The training of the Canadian contingent of the new armies has been carried on under the worst weather conditions, but in spite of this a great deal of extremely good work has been done during the past months. Discomforts and hardships due to the storm and mud have been cheerfully met, and both officers and men are imbued with one common thought—preparing themselves as thoroughly and rapidly as possible to take part in the field, where, I am sure, they will worthily support their comrades-in-arms."

Speaking of the anxiety felt at the beginning of the war at the dearth of officers, Lord Kitchener declared that all vacancies had been filled and there was now a considerable surplus. Although the training of the men had been carried on under the worst weather conditions, a great deal of extremely good work had been done during the past month.

Lord Curzon, who spoke for the Opposition, in the absence of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who is ill, described as amazing the number of men the War Office has been able to send to the front. He thought, however, that a more definite statement should have been made as to the progress of recruiting and as to military operations in the remote parts of the Empire. It was his opinion that the best service which the War Office could render would be to concentrate its efforts on the equipment of men who have been sufficently trained, and to send them to the front with as little delay as possible.

WOULD NEED 3,000,000.

As to the number of men who would be wanted for the foreign service and home defence, Lord Curzon said he imagined that the War Secretary would require considerably more than 2,000,000, and possibly nearer 3,000,000.

After eulogizing those who had fallen, Lord Curzon expressed unfaltering confidence in General French, Admiral Jellicoe, and the forces under their command.

The Marquis of Crewe, replying to the question raised by Lord Curzon, said that every vacancy among the officers of the expeditionary force had been filled promptly. He asserted that there was no ground for saying that troops had been kept back because they were not equipped sufficiently.

Before adjournment of the House several of the lords brought up the question of enemy aliens not interned in England, whom they considered a menace. The Earl of Crewe, speaking for the Government, promised to give the matter further consideration.

SUMMARY OF ADDRESSES.

The principal statements made by Lord Kitchener in the course of his review of the situation were as follows:

"During the month of December the allied forces made progress at various points, but the tide of battle ebbed and flowed with varying success.

"In spite of the unfavorable weather, the French army made noteworthy progress to the east of Rheims and in Southern Alsace.

"Notwithstanding the transfer of German troops to the eastern theatre of the war, they left sufficient strength to hold their trenches in the west.

"German aspirations in Poland have suffered a severe check, and it is evident that they realize the infinite difficulty of winter operations in Russia.

"One of the brightest spots in the military operations during December has been the extraordinary achievements of the gallant Servian army.

"Last night we received news of a Russian victory in the Caucasus, which should have a far-reaching influence on all the Turkish operations.

"The much-talked-of advance of Turkish forces against Egypt up to the present has failed to materialize.

"The situation in South Africa has undergone a most welcome change, General Botha having handled the military situation in a masterly manner and stamped out the rebellion. The result has given us great confidence in the future success of any operations he may undertake."

Referring to the British operations in the near east, Lord Kitchener said that in Mesopotamia the Indian expeditionary force has continued its northward advance, defeating the Turkish troops and inflicting on them heavy losses; while in Egypt certain Turkish troops under German officers had been observed by British aeronauts in an attempt to penetrate eastward to the Suez Canal. There had been scarcely any contact, however, with the troops guarding the canal. The British, he said, had occupied several points in German East Africa.

Lord Kitchener praised the coolness and courage of the people of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool during the recent German naval raid on the east coast, and remarked that "no military advantage can be gained by these wanton attacks."

The householders' canvass thus far has resulted in tne registration of 218,000 men who are willing to serve if called upon, said the War Secretary. He continued:

"The great advantages which Germany enjoyed by reason of her superiority of numbers and extensive war preparations have certainly diminished, while the allies daily are increasing their resources in such a way as to enable them to prosecute the war to a triumphant end.

"The anticipated decrease in the number of recurits during Christmas week has given place to an increase which has almost restored the weekly returns to their former satisfactory state. I am glad to say that we have filled up the officers' vacancies of the expeditionary force, and that there is a considerable surplus of training officers to draw from.

"Since the war began 29,100 officers have been appointed to the army.

"In the earlier stages of the war considerable difficulties were experienced and anxiety felt owing to the dearth of officers. I am glad to say that we have now been able to fill up the places.

LOOK FORWARD WITH CONFIDENCE.

"Vigilant attention on the part of the War Office staff has served to cope with and gradually overcome the difficulty of securing supplies and equipments for these new forces, to whose future activities we look forward with all confidence.

"Our troops in the field have been subjected to hardships inseparable from a winter campaign, but by a system of relief the severe strain which the men have undergone in the trenches has been minimized. Our soldiers, needless to say, have exhibited constant cheerfulness and recourcefulness, which has redounded to their credit."

HIS HEALTH IN A TERRIBLE STATE

"Fruit-a-tives" Healed His Kidneys and Cured Him

Hagersville, Ont., Aug. 26th, 1913.

"About two years ago I found my health in a very bad state. My Kidneys were not doing their work and I was all run down in condition. I felt the need of some good remedy, and having seen 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised, I decided to try them. Their effect I found more than satisfactory.

"Their action was mild and the result all that could be expected.

"My Kidneys resumed their normal action after I had taken upwards of a dozen boxes, and I regained my old-time vitality. To-day I am enjoying the best health I have ever had.

"B. A. KELLY."

"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest Kidney remedy in the world. It acts on the bowels and skin as well as on the kidneys, and thereby soothes and cures any kidney soreness.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c, or will be sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

HOLD ROUTES BY BUKOWINA INTO HUNGARY

Russians Occupy Towns On Best Roads Into Transylvanian Province.

POLAND FIGHT

Austrians Blame Weather for Inability to Make Any Headway.

London, Jan. 6. — The Russian forces in Bukowina have taken possession of a series of towns which command what is described in to-night's official statement from the headquarters of Grand Duke Nicholas as "the best and most direct route to Transylvania by way of Bukowina." This refrence to Transylvania, which is the first that has come from official sources, is regarded here as highly significant, indicating evidently the intention of the Grand Duke to send an army of invasion into Hungary's most Slavonic Province. The statement does not give official confirmation to the private reports from many sources announcing that such an invasion actually has begun. It gives merely a list of the places on the Bukowina-Transylvania border that the Russians have captured during the recent operations.

The Russian statement says that "the usual cannonading and rifle fire" are proceeding on the battle front in Poland west of Warsaw. Minor battles are reported near the confluence of the Bzura and Rawka Rivers, but it is clear that the great German onslaught in the direction of the capital has been abandoned, temporarily at least, because of the new developments in Galicia and Bukowina. In the former province the Russian statement says there is no change in the situation, and despatches from Berlin to-night indicate that a condition of siege warfare has arisen on the Nida River to the east of Cracow, where the artillery of both the Austrians and the Russians has sufficed to prevent progress by either army until a change in the weather makes infantry operations possible.

The North Poland fighting area is mentioned to-night by the Russian headquarters for the first time in some days. The Russian front is now located east of Miawa and west of Przasnysz, the Germans holding the former town. Both places were taken by the enemy during General von Francois' offensive several weeks ago, and both were regained by the Russians when the Germans retreated. Miawa again fell into the enemy's hands when they resumed the offensive. The Russian statement to-night says that a force of Germans occupying a village between Miawa and Przasnysz was "almost entirely bayoneted" by the Russians in a surprise attack.

AN IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The position in Hungary is the most important feature in the aspect of the war. The Russians are rapidly approaching the Hungarian province of Transylvania, where nearly two-thirds of the population are ready to welcome their brother Slav invaders. Russian troops are also entering Hungary by Uszok Pass through the Carpathians.

"This was chosen by the Austrians as the easiest road from Hungary to Galicia. It is therefore the easiest way for the Russians from Galicia to Hungary. Even admitting that the Austro-Hungarian army, which is now returning through the pass in panic may pull itself together in another effort to resist the Russian invasion, its chances of success are infinitesimal. Once on the Hungarian plains the Russians will find a rich country, with corn, wine, tobacco and other crops in abundance. The broken condition of the Austrians who are retreating through the Uszok Pass proves that there has been a large number of surrenders.

"The latest news recounts the capture of a whole Austrian battalion. It was effected by a vigorous movement by the Russians up a valley parallel to that in which the Austrians were located. There was communication between the valleys at one point only. Russian troops sent to this point arrived in good time to cut off the Austrain battalion from the rest of the force, while Cossacks took them in the rear.

SITUATION EAST OF CRACOW.

The correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt in a despatch from the Austrian headquarters says:

"Simultaneously with the cessation of the Russian offensive southward in the direction of Neu Sandec, the Austrian offensive in Russian Poland came to a standstill. This was due less to force of arms than the unfavorable weather conditions. Much rain has fallen, resulting in a thaw, which has converted the whole country into a vast morass. It is physically impossible to bring up heavy artillery, without which the Russian position along the Nida River is not capable of being forced.

"The Russian lines on the east bank of the Nida follow the heights, which are admirably suited for entrenchments and well covered with positions for the Russian artillery fire. The Austrians have entrenched themselves on the opposite bank. There is little fighting, however, except an occasional artillery duel when the fog permits, and also sporadic local infantry firing. No change in the situation is imminent, except developments in the operations on Warsaw should cause one, or a freeze should permit the moving of the heavy artillery."

POSITIONS VERY STRONG.

The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger sends a similar report on the conditions to the east of Cracow. On the Donajec River, he says, the adversaries are well entrenched, usually on the opposite banks of the broad stream.

"The Austrians," the correspondent continues, "holds the east bank. Their positions are so strong that they are now considered impregnable. The Russian attacks last week were literally wrecked by the Austrian fire. But the Russian positions are equally as strong, as a Landwehr battalion discovered to its cost when it stormed the first line of trenches and came under a heavy fire from the strong second line. It suffered heavily. It is now comparatively quiet along the Donajec."

ZEPPELIN BUSY

Dirigible On French Coast Was Headed for Britain.

London, Jan. 7.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail in France reports that a Zeppelin airship skirted the French coast near Gravelines, twelve miles southwest of Dunkirk, Wednesday morning and then turned westward toward England, and that it is rumored two other Zeppelins preceded it.

"Thereafter throughout the whole day," the correspondent adds, "Dunkirk was subjected to German aeroplane raids and attempts to drop bombs; but owing to the vigorous fire of the town's guns but few bombs fell. At one moment six aeroplanes were hovering over the town, but were compelled to retreat. Apparently no damage was done."

Ignorance must be bliss in the case of the fellow who never knows when he gets the worst of it.

LITTLE DOING IN TRENCHES

Terrible Mud of Flanders Makes Fighting Impossible.

Keep Guard Faithfully, But Scarcely a Shot Fired.

London, Jan. 6.—A dspatch from Flanders to the Daily Mail says:

"Artillery duels make almost all the fighting that is going on just now in the dreadful mud region about the Yser River and canal. The infantry is obliged, of course, to occupy the trenches day and night as faithfully and as watchfully as before, but with few exceptions there is little call for them to fire a shot. Enough hardihood is needed to contrive to live in the ditches of mud which the trenches have become. Groups of men coming from trench duty to the middle are one unbroken cake of mud. They often totter through numbness to their limbs. To walk across fields or anywhere except on roads with a stone base is almost impossible. One sinks inches and inches down, in some places even feet, for the land has become a viscous quagmire.

"To attempt to run, as men must do to take an enemy's trench under rifle fire, is but to court ludicrous disaster.

"Along the roads the infantry fighting wages fairly warm at times, but not much headway can be made on the roads without support from the flanks. To make a position untenable through shell fire is the most that can be done just now in these marshy areas, and with endurance, care and careful keeping under cover troops so seasoned as these can stand a good deal of that."

COMFORTABLE FEET.

Care of the Nails an Important Factor in Securing This Result.

If your ankles are inclined to be thick wear perfectly plain stockings without ribs or ornamentation of any kind. Keep to black stockings too. Never wear gray or tan ones. These will only serve to increase their apparent size.

Ingrowing toenails are a frequent trouble with those who do not know how to take proper care of their feet. Sometimes also the ingrowing toenails are caused by wearing tight pointed shoes. Never cut toenails to a curve at the edges as you do your finger nails. They should be cut perfectly straight. Should the nail begin to show a tendency to grow into the flesh at the corners of the toe make a V shaped incision in the centre of the toenail at the top. Gradually the nail will grow from each side until it closes together again at the gap, thus effectively checking the ingrowing tendency at the sides. A good plan, too, is to insert just a long piece of cotton wool between the toenail and the toe at each corner.

Renewing a Straw Hat.

To renew a black straw hat, sponge with alcohol and then brush it with a thin solution of gum arabic, which gives a varnished finish as well as a slight stiffness. If the straw is very dingy use a good back ink or a liquid shoe dressing before applying the gum arabic.

RUSS VICTORY IN CAUCASUS WAS TERRIFIC

From 80,000 to 100,000 Men Either Annihilated or Made Captive.

STILL PURSUING

Ten-day Battle in High Mountain Passes Covered Deep With Snow.

Petrograd, Jan. 6.—The following statement of the general staff of the army in the Caucasus was issued to-night:

"At the end of November the bulk of the third Turkish army was sent to the region east of Erzeroum, preceded by two army corps, besides a reserve corps near Hassan Kalah.

"In conformity with the plan of Enver Pasha, the third army was to proceed as follows: The ninth and tenth army corps were to advance in the direction of Olti, and form the offensive wing, whereas the eleventh corps had orders to hold its powerfuhy organized position, and to attract, through a strategic demonstration, the weight of our troops. In case the Russian troops took up the offensive energetically, the eleventh corps had been ordered to fall back on the fortress of Erzeroum, carrying along with it the Russian forces.

"The tenth Turkish army corps was then to advance in two columus, the first, including one division, proceeding towards Id by the Olti-Chai valley. The second, two divisions strong, was to advance on Ardost through the Servy-Chai valley. The ninth corps was to take the offensive in the interval between the tenth and eleventh army corps.

"Our troops in the region of Olti checked with great courage the Turkish advance, despite the numerical superiority of the enemy, and through several counter-attacks inflicted heavy losses.

FALL OF ARDAHAN.

"In the meantime we detected a strong Turkish column, reinforced by Mussulman rebels, which was advancing from the Panjouretsk and Jalagouzchamsk Passes in the direction of Ardahan. The garrison which we had left at this point, after holding out for seventeen days, fell back a little to the east.

"Having received reinforcements, we attacked on Jan. 3 the Turkish forces concentrated at Ardahan and inflicted upon the enemy a complete defeat. We captured the flag of the 8th Infantry Regiment, a part of the Constantinople garrison.

"During the development of a subsequent action we discovered that the bulk of the Turkish force, that is to say, the 9th and 10th army corps, were taking the offensive against Sari Kamysh. This movement was undertaken through mountain roads and steep passes buried deep in snow. The Turkish troops were abundantly provided with provisions and war material. The enemy had planned the operation relying on the sympathy and help of the natives, who previously had been informed by Turkish emissaries.

RUSSIANS' GREAT TASK.

"The task of our troops consisted in holding on the front important forces of the enemy, and at the same time in offering a resistance strong enough to check the 9th and 10th Turkish corps. In spite of the extraordinary difficulties of this, in spite also of the rigors of the winter and of the necessity of fighting in passes of mountains rising 10,000 feet and covered with snow, our valiant troops, after a fierce battle extending over ten days, fulfilled brilliantly the exceptional task which had been imposed upon them.

"They repulsed the frantic attacks of the Turks on the flank and on the front, and at Sari Kamysh enveloped and almost annihilated two Turkish corps. They captured one of these corps with its commander, three division generals with their staffs, a number of officers, thousands of soldiers and many guns, rapid-firers and horses.

"The fighting was very fierce on the principal front, and, of course, necessitated a change in the grouping of our forces in regions of secondary importance. We brought certain detachments nearer our frontier.

"We have not yet ascertained the extent of our booty. The pursuit of the enemy still continues."

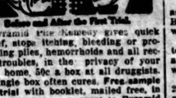
A. O. H. OFFICERS.

At the regular meeting of Div. No. 2, A. O. H., President M. J. Grace, of Div. No. 1, assisted by Bro. P. Flood, installed the following officers for 1915:

Rev. J. F. Hinchey, Chaplain.
E. J. Glavin, Vice-President.
Ed. Gurry, Fin .Secretary.
T. P. Murphy, Rec. Secretary.
P. Dowd, Treasurer.
T. Conroy Sergeant-at-Arms.
M. Wickham, Sentinel.
Dr. Wardell, Physician.

No More Piles

Simple Home Remedy Easily Applied Gives Quick Relief—and Costs Nothing to Try.



Before and After the First Trial.

Pyramid Pile Remedy gives quick relief, stops itching, bleeding or protruding piles, hemorrhoids and all rectal troubles, in the privacy of your own home, 50c a box at all druggists. A single box often cures. Free sample for trial with booklet, mailed free, in plain wrapper, on request to Pyramid Drug Co., 516 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

GLAD NEWS TO ALL WITH BAD COLDS INSTANT RELIEF---FEW HOURS FOR CURE

Nothing Known to Science Is So Invariably Sure to Cure As "Catarrhozone."

Just Breathe Catarrhozone!

The Ozonated Air Cure, better known as "Catarrhozone" is death to colds.

Its health-laden fumes contain the leading balsams of the pine woods.

Soothing and antiseptic, it gives instant relief—stops gagging, hawking and sneezing.

Mucous and phlegm are cleared away, breathing made easy, and Catarrh symptoms entirely disappear.

Delightful and pleasant is Catarrhozone, simple to use because you breathe it—sure to cure colds and catarrh because it destroys the cause. Doctors say nothing is more scientific, nothing possesses such might of merit in winter ills.

"To clear a cold out of your nostrils and to be able in a minute or two to breathe freely again, I can't conceive of anything better than Catarrhozone," writes J. H. Galvin, of Port Limon, C.R. For any sort of Catarrh, throat trouble or Bronchitis, Catarrhozone is a specific. I know scores of people who use Catarrhozone, and all speak wonders of its merit."

Get the complete $1.00 outfit; it does the work sure. Small size 50c; sample size, 25c. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

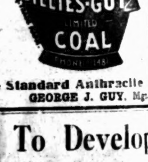
In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

GILLIES-GUY LIMITED

Phone 1481.

COAL



L. & W. Scranton Coal. The Standard Anthracite

S. GILLIES, Pres. GEORGE J. GUY, Mgr.

Simple Exercise To Develop the Bnst and Throat

Lessons From Irene Hough's Beauty. The Most Beautiful Telephone Girl in America.

Irene Estelle Hough

MORE BREATHING EXERCISES, IF PERSISTED IN, WILL GIVE NEARLY ANY WOMAN A FINE BUST AND THROAT.

(By Idah McGlone Gibson.)

Many women write and ask: "How shall I develop my throat and must"?

There is one very simple exercise that, taken together with deep breathing, will, if persisted in, give any woman who is not in delicate health a fine throat and bust.

Miss Irene Hough kindly consented to pose with her hands in first position.

Stand on the balls of your feet, throw your head and chin up. This will pull up your abdomen and chest. Take a long, deep breath and, while your lungs are full, bring your hands tightly closed up to your chest. Then push them straight up into the air with a jerk. Hold them there while you empty your filled lungs. Bring your hands down to first position fill lungs again, push hands right out in front of you as though you were beating something back, empty your filled lungs.

Now raise your hands over your head, lightly touching the tips of your fingers, then put them back of you touching palms.

Now comes the part of this exercise that will probably make your friends think you have suddenly gone insane. Start and sing at the top of your voice and high notes of the scale, holding in your abdomen and keeping your chest high.

Remember, no women have finer throats and finer busts than singers

GRAND TRUNK CHANGES.

Train No. 4, now leaving Hamilton at 6.00 a. m. daily for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Philadelphia and New York will leave at 8.23 a. m.

Train No. 96, now leaving Hamilton 9.27 a. m. daily, except Sunday, arriving Suspension Bridge 11.07 a. m., will be discontinued.

Train No. 7, now leaving Hamilton 2.30 a. m. daily for London, Detroit and Chicago will leave at 2.40 a. m.

Train No. 185, now leaving Hamilton 8.20 a. m. daily, except Sunday, for Guelph, Palmerston and intermediate stations, will leave at 8.25 a. m.

Train No. 88, now leaving Hamilton 2.40 p. m. daily for Toronto, will be discontinued.

Full particulars at City Ticket Office, 11 James street north, Hamilton, Ont.

"My daughter is very irascible because I won't let her go into grand opera," said Mr. Cumrox. "Has she the voice for it?" "No; but she has the disposition."—Washington Star.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Ontario Gets Jurisdiction Over Disputed Georgian Bay Islands.

U. S. SHIP HELD

Second Canadian Contingent May Go Direct to France to Train.

James Hussey was re-elected president of the London Trades and Labor Council.

Lady Charles Ross, of Quebec, was in Dunkirk when the Germans bombed the town.

An order was issued on Sunday closing the beer canteen at Salisbury till further notice.

The arrest of Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium, by the Germans has created a profound sensation.

Robert Hagerty, of Yarker, was killed on the C. N. R. track between Strathcona and Newburgh.

A report from Cape Town to Berlin says German aviators have bombarded the British camp at Luderitz-Bucht.

Henry Leighton, of Harriston, one of the best-known furniture men in the Province, died suddenly of heart failure.

Lieut.-Col. Frank Strange, former staff ordinance officer of the 3rd Divisional Area at Kingston, died in London, Eng.

Miss Carson, Superintendent of Brantford General Hospital, has resigned. Her successor has not been appointed.

Further amendments of the embargo against animals, etc., from the United States permit the entry of horses for breeding or racing.

The recount in Ward One, Toronto, awards the Aldermanic seat to Mr. R. M. Yeomans by a majority of 22 over Ald. Hiltz.

Jurisdiction over the islans of Georgian Bay, long disputed by Province and Dominion, has been awarded by agreement to the Province.

It is reported in London, Eng., that the second Canadian contingent will go direct to France and complete training there instead of at Salisbury.

Thomas Finan, aged 50, is dead as the result of falling down a flight of steps at the Belchamber Hotel, Sarnia. The man's skull was fractured in the fall.

Franz Lehar and Leo Fall, who wrote "The Merry Widow," have just been captured by the Russians in Galicia, where they were serving as officers in the Austrian army.

A $110,000,000 balance of trade in favor of the United States on December's foreign business was the preliminary estimate of the Department of Commerce.

Rev. Dr. Wilbert Perry Ferguson, former pastor of Brighton and Trenton Methodist Churches, Principal of a Bible training school at Honolulu, died of appendicitis.

The Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, in annual convention at Peterboro', was strongly urged by several speakers to increase production as an imperial duty.

A mistake occurred in reporting the North Bay municipal elections. Instead of Messrs. Milne and Banner being a tie, W. J. Devlin was elected as councillor by 26 votes over those two.

The Mallory liner Denver, from Norfolk to Bremen, with a cargo of cotton, has been detained at Kirkwall, Scotland, by the British authorities, although she carried British Consular certification.

Ernest Wilson, of Burford, formerly of Brantford, is under arrest on suspicion of being a German agent. It is claimed that papers and maps of military value were found on his person. He has been removed to Fort Henry, Kingston.

Roswell Morse Shurtleff, one of the most famous artists in America, died suddenly at New York as he was entering a drug store at 56th street and Columbia avenue. Mr. Shurtleff was 76 years old.

WARRIOR M. P.'s

Canadian Parliament Will Have Five at Front.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—John J. Carrick, M. P. for Thunder Bay and Rainy River, is the fifth member of the Canadian Parliament to go to the front. He has been appointed, it is understood, as a special intelligence officer for the Canadian division, and will leave in about ten days. Colonel Carrick returned recently from a visit to France, when he was in the vicinity of the firing line. The other four M. P.'s who are on active service or will be are: Hon. Dr. H. S. Beland, of Beauce, who was in Belgium when the war began, and remained there as a hospital surgeon; Colonel J. A. Currie, M. P. for North Simcoe; Colonel Harry MacLeod, of York, N. B., both of whom are with the contingent at Salisbury Plain, and Colonel Harry Baker, of Brome, who will command the new cavalry regiment from Quebec in the second contingent.

Over five million cups of Salada tea are consumed every day. This is proof positive of the public appreciation of quality.

SUFFRAGE STATE ISSUE.

Washington, Jan. 6.—President Wilson declined to-day for the sixth time since he entered the White House to support a Federal constitutional amendment for women suffrage. When a delegation of democratic women, who declared they had helped to elect him, presented the sixth formal petition, the President repeated his previous declaration that he considered suffrage a state issue.

REEVES ELECTED.

Belated reports of Ontario municipal elected in addition to those already mentioned:—

East Whitby, Tp.—James M'Kenzie.
Haldimand Tp.—Peter Haig.
Hamilton Tp.—E. A. Eagleson.

SUE LIFE CO'S.

Province Makes Test Case On New Taxes.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—Mr. W. S. Brewster, former member of the Legislature for South Brant, has been appointed by the Government to take charge of the case of the province in the prosecution of the life insurance companies for refusing to pay the new taxes levied upon them by the legislation of last session. The companies, together with corporations in various other commercial fields, were invited to pay considerably increased taxes into the treasury. The others complied, but the life insurance companies, after some indecision, decided to refuse payment on the ground that the tax was unconstitutional.

The amount involved is approximately $125,000, and the Provincial Government was not disposed to temporize. Hon. I. B. Lucas, then Provincial Treasurer, took steps to sue the companies and to carry the case to the Privy Council, if it was necessary. Arrangements have now been completed. Mr. Brewster has taken charge of the case and a writ has already been issued in the high court against the Canada Life Assurance Company.

The Canada Life was selected as the chief company defying the Government, the amount due from it being between $20,000 and $25,000.

SUBWAY FIRE

New York Had Close Call for a Catastrophe.

New York, Jan. 6.—One woman dead, 127 men, women and children so badly injured that they were taken to hospitals and about 500 more partly asphyxiated, bruised or battered in a stampede of 2,000 through choking, poisoned smoke, but revived and sent home; the complete suspension of all traffic on the entire subway system of the city for eight and a half hours, and the crippling of the plant for several days at least, came out of the simultaneous burning of two big feeder cables following a short circuit of the current at 53rd street and Broadway this morning.

That the city did not record another catastrophe rivalling the Triangle shirt waist fire or the Slocum disaster is due to good fortune, good railway equipment and management, and the sheer disdain of death of the firemen and the police of the city, who, groping through the thick, breath-killing fumes of burning rubber, gutta percha, carried or guided the hundreds to safety.

THE LORD'S DAY

Alliance Delegates Appeal to the Government.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—Rev. Wm. Rochester, Rev. T. Albert Moore, Rev. J. G. Graham and Mr. Thomas Patterson, representing the Dominion Alliance, called upon Hon. W. H. Hearst yesterday afternoon to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the Attorney-General and the Government generally in the enforcement of Lord's day observance. They declared that they had no desire to interfere unduly with the liberty of individuals, but to enable everyone to take advantage of the privileges for which the day was originally ordained. Many people thought that liberty meant to be able to do as they liked. Instead, it meant that people should be allowed to do as they ought to do.

It was the first call of the alliance representatives upon the new Prime Minister, and on behalf of the delegation Mr. Patterson expressed congratulations, linked with the hope that Hon. Mr. Hearst would regard their efforts to preserve the Lord's day with sympathy and understanding.

The Prime Minister assured his callers that the object the association had in mind was one that should and would receive the sympathy of the Government and the Attorney-General's Department.

"We all agree of the need from every standpoint of a day of rest in seven for man," he said. "Everything that can be done to preserve that is worth the consideration of any Government or any right-thinking man."

Changes in Train Service.

Commencing January 17th, 1915, the following C. P. R. changes in trains will take place.

Train No. 25, leaving Toronto 9.15 a. m. daily, except Sunday, and train No. 26, arriving Toronto 6.40 p. m. daily, except Sunday, will be operated between Toronto and Coldwater only, connection to and from Port McNicoll being made at Coldwater.

Train No. 755, leaving Toronto 11.30 a. m. daily, except Sunday, arriving Hamilton 12.33 p. m., will be withdrawn and train No. 764, leaving Hamilton 9.15 p. m. daily, arriving Toronto 10.18 p. m. will be withdrawn.

Train No. 16, leaving Montreal 6.35 p. m. for St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., now runs daily, except Saturday from Montreal, therefore train No. 20, leaving Toronto 9.00 a .m. daily, makes direct connection at Montreal for St. John and Halifax daily, except Saturday.

Particulars from Canadian Pacific ticket agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

CANADIANS WELL CARED FOR.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 6.—A cable message received at Fredericton from Lord Knutsford, President of the London Hospital, states there is no shortage in drugs or medicines at Salisbury for the use of the Canadians, and that the meningitis started among the Canadians at Valcartier. There were eleven cases before embarkation, two more during the voyage and twenty since, with ten deaths. The Canadians have their own hospital and doctors and the best Canadian and English bacteriologists are fighting the disease, the cable states.

DARDANELLES BLOCKED.

Athens, Jan. 6.—A telegram from Lemnos states that a number of steamers and old sailing vessels laden with stones and earth are now lying in the mouth of the Dardanelles.

They are believed to have been sunk there in order to prevent a raid by the warships of the allied fleets. Europeans have been warned that if they approach the coast it will be at the risk of being shot. Much activity is being shown in all the forts.

THE BANK OF TORONTO
INCORPORATED 1855.
CAPITAL. $5,000,000
RESERVE FUND $6,402,810
HOUSEHOLD BANKING ACCOUNTS
In The Bank of Toronto have been found by many to be a great convenience. The accounts may be opened in the names of husband and wife, and either may deposit or withdraw money. Interest is paid on these accounts twice a year.
Hamilton Branch, 37 James street south, J. Stephen, Mgr.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A WIFE

Dick Feass for Hatton With the Gang!

"I like that Chadwick Hatton," said Dick as we walked home.

We had declined Hatton's offer to drive us home in his car as I had a slight headache and Dick thought the walk would do us good.

"He is the man Mollie is working for?"

Dick said nothing for a few minutes and then—"I wish she was'nt."

"Why?"

"Don't you see, Margie, that we can't mix business with pleasure? I'd like to be friends with Hatton but I am afraid of Mrs. Grundy if he pays any particular attention to my sister." [redacted]

"We're friends with the Selwin's, Dick."

"That's different. A man can be friends with anybody. It's going to be awkward to meet him at the Symones and not invite him to our house and yet I don't want him to think I am flinging Mollie at his head. I wish she would stay at home like a good girl and take care of the house for mother."

"It's hard work, isn't it, Dick, for a man to get out of the notion that the women of his family are still his to dispose of as he thinks best. Mollie was running wild before she was able to work off some of her surplus energy in this occupation. She is much happier and safer than she was in the place you call 'at home.' Which in her case was doing as she pleased with a lot of idle time. I don't see any reason why we should deprive ourselves of Mr. Hatton's society on her account. She can take care of herself, I am sure."

I said that very bravely but all the same I have been worried about Mollie and this man who has the saddest eyes and the most determined mouth I have ever seen. I had quite a long talk with him while Dick and Harry were playing pool.

"I have heard much about you, Mrs. Waverly, from your young sister-in-law who is my private secretary as I suppose you know."

"Yes, Mollie and I are great chums. I consider her one of the cleverest girls I have ever met."

"She is more than clever, Mrs. Waverly, she is that very rare thing—a young woman of common sense," he answered. "By the way: I told her the other day that we wanted some children's stories for the paper and she said she knew you could write them provided I could persuade you to do it."

"Why Mr. Hatton, I never wrote anything for publication in my life."

"I wish you would try."

Dick and Harry finished their game then and we said no more.

I like that man Hatton and yet I feel as though there was some mystery about him. His eyes are too sad and his mouth too stern for one so young. Dick says he is going to make things hum in this city politically.

"He's got it in good and plenty for the old graft gang," was the way he put it.

"He'll have to walk the straight and narrow path then," was his observation, "for as soon as these politicians know that he is after them they will search his life from the beginning to see if he is above reproach."

"That is the reason why I am sorry that Mollie is in his office," said Dick. "Those devils have no fear of God or reverence for women, when either comes between them and the graft they are after. Hatton is piling up a lot of trouble for himself, but I hope he will win out. Don't you think we had better tell Mollie about this and ask her to get another place?"

"Now my dear husband: You know that if I should tell Mollie that this boss she admires so much was in for trouble she would be more apt to stick than ever. We'll just have to let them work it out for themselves."

(To be continued to-morrow.)

MUCH ACTIVITY AT THE ARMORIES AGAIN

Largest Parade of Home Guard Ever Held --In Good Training.

Men for Third Overseas Contingent Must Be the Best Sort.

Last evening there were big doings in the New Armories. The largest parade ever held of the Home Guards was there, as well as the signalling class of the 91st Highlanders and the band practices. Besides this recruits for the third contingent were received in the officers' mess. Capt. Linton, of the 91st Regiment, was in charge of the recruiting. An exceptionally large number of men turned out, and although many were refused admittance to any of the units, owing to their inability to conform with the strict regulations which have been laid down, nevertheless, this did not hinder those in charge from taking in numerous of the applicants. These new recruits, as soon as they have passed the medical examiners, will be started at hard drilling, as it is the intention of the authorities to adopt this means to weed out the weaklings, and thus have only the perfectly sound men in the different units. Owing to the examiners for the first and second contingent being not so rigid the authorities were put to expense in looking after a number of men who should not have been admitted. They want it understood that there is no use of any one applying unless they are practically certain that they can pass the examinations, as otherwise the examining doctors have to waste a deal of precious time dealing with them.

On the main floor of the New Armories the Hamilton Rifle Association held the largest drill in its history, which extends over a period of about four months. Over eight hundred men turned out and made a fine showing. Under the leadership of their officers, Col. George Acheson, Majors Zealand and McCullough, Capts. Stead, Humphries, Hayhurst and Wyatt.

Under the direction of the officers, they were put through battalion drill, and proved themselves to be quite capable of carrying out the instructions of those in charge.

The newer companies, which have just been organized, one by Dr. Parry, composed of professional men of the city, and the other by J. H. Collinson, turned out well and made a good showing beside the other companies, despite the fact that the rest, with the exception of the Canadian Club, have been drilling two months longer.

A new boom was given to the association, when about two hundred and fifty men, all of whom are employed at the Westinghouse, applied to the officers in charge for permission to become a part of the Home Guard. Needless to say, this was immediately granted. It is thought that with this new department, the total membership will be well over a thousand.

The officers of C squadron, Second Dragoons, are also busy gathering in the recruits. These are for the second Canadian cavalry contingent, and as soon as the squadron is recruited up to full strength and the men trained, they will be sent to the front for active service. The officers in charge last evening were Major W. L. Ross, O. C., Lieuts. Sloan, Boyd and Grantham. Recruits for this unit are also being enrolled every night from 8 to 9.30 in the Old Armories, during which hours any who wish to join may do so by applying to the officers in charge. The next drill of the squadron will be held on Friday evening. The members of this unit will parade in the north-hall at 8 p. m. sharp. It is the intention of the authorities for this corps to get down to hard work at once, so that when the call comes for the men, they will be ready to leave almost without notice. This will mean that the recruits will be under stricter discipline than ever before.

BUY HORSES FROM FARMERS.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—A militia memorandum reiterates the department's decision that horses will not be purchased from livery barns or wholesale dealers. The aim is to purchase them direct from the farmer or owner, and to bar speculators and dealers. In this way the maximum amount of money will reach the farmer, and the Government should get a good horse at a fair price.

The chronic borrower may be long-winded even when he is short.

WATCH REPAIRING
A watch to be satisfactory must be authentic in its time-keeping. No watch gives accurate time unless it is well cared for. Let us look over that watch you cannot depend on any more. If it is worn out we'll tell you so. If not we can make it right. This we guarantee.
KLEIN & BINKLEY
35-37 James Street North,
HAMILTON.

Thomas C. Watkins Limited
The Right House
W. E. AMBROSE and A. S. BROWN, LIQUIDATORS
Hamilton's Favorite Shopping Place

200 Only--Beautiful Lingerie Waists--Special $1

SALE starts tomorrow and continues until all waists have been sold. Such unusual values may not outlast the day, however. If you particularly desire to avoid disappointment, be sure of being here tomorrow—in the morning for first choosing.
Voile and Crepe Waists in newest styles with pleasing little touches that are being shown now for the first time.
The Voile Waists are inset with dainty narrow insertions. One style has vestee front and fine tucks finished with wide embroidery edging on each side and has a high, pleated collar standing from a low neck. Another style has touches of embroidery and medallions of Guipure insertion. Also plain collar of crossbar organdie.
The Crepe Waists have vestees of fine pique to yoke depth, trimmed with black jet buttons; low neck finished with embroidered pique collar. Very unusual value at $1.
—Second Floor.

An Afternoon or Evening Dress $5.95

"SURELY not $5.95—that must be a misprint," you may say. Nevertheless, it is the FACT. Evening Gowns at $5.95—and, at that, gowns that have been marked as high as $45. Naturally, you ask. "What's the matter with them?" And we say: They show some slight signs of being handled since placed into stock late last Winter, and their styles are no longer the newest.
No denying what wonderful bargains they are—in some instances the price does not cover even the cost of the trimmings. To us the losses are heavy, but the call of the January Clearance Sale must be heeded.

Afternoon Dresses
Heliotrope Crepe de Chine; marked $35.
Navy Shot Taffeta Silk; marked $25.
Copenhagen Charmeuse Satin, Chiffon and Lace; marked $30.
Navy Blue Velvet and Lace, silk embroidered; marked $45.
Champagne Crepe de Chine; marked $18.50.
Black Silk Crepe, with old silver trimmings; marked $40.
Navy Blue Silk Eolienne, daintily trimmed; marked $32.50.
Green Broche Charmeuse Satin, black trimming; marked $60.
Black Taffeta Silk; lace trimmed; marked $24.

Seven Evening Dresses at $3.95
Dresses that when taken into stock last season were marked at $19.50 up to $35. Included are two yellow chiffon dresses, one maize chiffon, one pale blue satin and lace, one yellow chiffon, one mauve chiffon over blue and one salmon pink chiffon.

Evening Dresses
Black Broche Silk Poplin and fine lace; marked $30.
Pale Blue Satin; marked $30.
Blue and Maize Chiffon; marked $30.
Maize Chiffon, over Coral Satin; marked $30.
Apricot Chiffon and Lace; marked $35.
Grey Charmeuse Lace and Chiffon; marked $30.

Utility Dresses Rare Bargains--$3.98
One in blue-and-white foulard, formerly $18; one blue poplin, formerly $30; one helio poplin, formerly $19.95; one bronze green bedford, with Persian trimmings, formerly $22; two black messaline silk dresses, formerly $10.
—Second Floor.

Russia's New Campaign in Hungary

This map sows the direction of the new Russian offensive which has again routed the Austrians and crossed the Carpathians. The four Russian armies are now moving across the plains of Hungary in the direction of the Capital, Budapest. Military critics assert now that, whatever pressure of value to the allies can be exerted by Russia, depends upon the success of this new drive through the Carpathian passes to the capital of Hungary. The most interesting development to watch now will be the efforts of Germany to meet this new Russian strategy.

Some Aids to Health

TYPHOID.

In a big city the water supply is generally above suspicion because the task of supplying such a city with water is such an enormous one that naturally the water secured is pure.

The danger in a large city is from milk brought in from the country, from unclean dairies and from flies in warm weather.

This was found to be the case in the investigations that Dr. Alice Hamilton made in the ghetto district of Chicago some ten or twelve years ago in which she showed that the water supply was beyond suspicion and that the milk supply was practically safe, but that the chief means of transmission was flies.

The individual may reduce his chances of catching typhoid by getting in the habit of avoiding the places and conditions where and under which it may be caught. While in the larger cities of the United States, city water is supposed to be pure, the precaution of boiling the water in the household is a wise one.

Especially is this advisable when drinking water is drawn from wells or doubtful rivers. If reservoirs are located in the vicinity of cesspools or if there is any possibility of the water being contaminated by human sewage, typhoid will sooner or later break out among those who secure their supply from such source.

Drinking water, polluted with sewage, is the chief cause of this terrible disease. This is especially the case when travelling. In smaller communities and in towns the water supply is usually of doubtful purity because drawn from a polluted source. Many coolers of railway trains are filled at small junctions with drinking water of the most doubtful character.

"Vacation typhoid" is so-called because one gets it on the summer vacation. It is caused by the impure water often found at summer resorts.

To avoid typhoid, know the water you drink is pure—know its source. If you are in the least doubt boil the water before using it.

Important Changes in Grand Trunk Train Service, Effective January 17th.

Train No. 4, now leaving Hamilton 6.00 a.m. daily for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Philadelphia and New York, will leave at 8.23 a.m.

Train No. 96, now leaving Hamilton 9.27 a.m. daily, except Sunday, arriving Suspension Bridge 11.07 a.m., will be discontinued.

Train No. 102, now leaving Hamilton 9.18 a.m. daily for Buffalo, will make all stops between Hamilton and Suspension Bridge.

Train No. 82, now leaving Hamilton 6.50 a.m. daily for Toronto, will run daily except Sunday.

Train No. 88, no wleaving Hamilton 2.40 p.m. daily for Toronto, will be discontinued.

Train No. 83, now leaving Hamilton 2.30 a.m. daily for London, Detroit and Chicago, will leave 2.40 a.m.

Train No. 185, now leaving Hamilton 8.30 a.m. daily, except Sunday, for Guelph, Palmerston and intermediate stations, will leave at 8.35 a.m.

Further particulars at City Ticket Office, 11 James street north. 'Phone 683.

His Mite of Sense.

"Well, gentlemen," said Tompkins to a couple of his friends, "you can talk as much as you please about the inferiority of women, but there are lots of them that can discount most of us for brains. Take my wife, for instance. She's got twice as much brains as I have, and I ain't ashamed to acknowledge it, either."

"But don't you think," said one of his auditors, "that you put rather a low estimate on your wife's intellectual powers?"—Liverpool Mercury.

Some people talk so much they never remember anything they say.

WON'T DROP CASE

U. S. Note to Britain On Niagara River Shooting.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The State Department is reported to be making representations to the British Government in the case of Walter Smith, who was killed, and Charles Dorsch, who was badly injured as a result of shots fired by Canadian soldiers in the international waters near Buffalo.

The British Government will be asked to punish the soldiers responsible for the incident, and to award pecuniary reparation to the parents of Smith and to Dorsch, if he survives, and in the event of his death to his heirs. This would indicate that the State Department does not believe the casualties were altogether accidental. The Canadian coroner's jury held that the killing of Smith and the injury to Dorsch were purely accidental.

Department officials are now preparing a brief in the matter which will be embodied in the note which will be forwarded to the British Embassy for transmission to the Foreign Office in London.

Representative Smith, of Buffalo, had another conference with State Department officials to-day relative to the Smith-Dorsch case.

"We should all do something to make other people happy," said the sanctimonious person. "Yes; even if it is only to let them alone," added the mere man.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.

FOOTBALL
SOCCER
BASEBALL

TIMES SPORTING SECTION

BOWLING
HOCKEY
BOXING

Hamilton Rowing Club Won Opening Encounter From Paris Contingent

Small Crowd Saw O. H. A. Fixture at Alerts Rink Last Evening—Hamilton Has Good Team.

After the fast exhibition of hockey dished up by the Hamilton Rowing Club last evening against Paris, when they took that contingent into camp by a score of 9 to 3 in the opening O. H. A. fixture, the few hockey fans of this city are of the opinion that the Scullers will go a long way towards bringing junior honors to this city, and if Coach Campbell and Manager Heddle secure the services of another man to play on the wing with Murray, they will have a junior outfit second to none in Canada. Last evening they outplayed and outskated the fast Paris team in all parts of the game, and but for the great goal-tending of the diminutive Walters, for the visitors, they would have run up a much larger score. This boy is but fifteen years of age, but it is safe to say that he is without a doubt the best goal tender seen around this neck of the woods in some time. His great work held the home team to nine goals, while the other ninety-one shot at him went to the side lines. In stopping the shots aimed at him, he used all parts of his body, even to his head and on several occasions he discarded his stick altogether and caught the rubber in his hands. His team mates are not any too weak, but they could do nothing against the rushes of Parker, Boyd and Connors, and it was all left to Walters.

PARKER AND BOYD.

In this team Coach Campbell has a pair that would have no trouble whatever in making a place on any Intermediate team in the game to-day. They are both fast skaters and good stickhandlers, and in last night's game they were easily the best men on the ice. Parker brought the crowd to their feet on several occasions with his grand rushes from one end of the rink to the other, and they generally resulted in a goal. His defence work was also good, and he stopped many a man before they had a chance to shoot on the Hamilton net. Boyd, as rover, is in a class by himself. His shooting is deadly, and his back checking and staying with the puck was one of the many features of the game. On one occasion Boyd got the puck near his own goal, and after skating the length of the rink he was stopped before he could shoot. He stayed with the rubber and skated around the Paris net twice before he was stopped. The Paris defence could not commence to stop this team when they got going, and to them all credit is due for the large number of goals scored.

In the first quarter Hamilton began to put the game on ice and before the first period was over they had scored five goals and enough to win the opening encounter from Paris. Reid played a great game in this period and was successful in scoring the first two goals that Hamilton got. The first one was scored after 23 seconds of play, when Reid picked up a loose one in front of the Paris net and shot it through Walters, who had no chance whatever in stopping it, as his view was blocked by the number of players in front of him. Shortly after this another was scored, and so on until they had run up five goals. Whetlauffer took the place of Craig on the wing line last night, but "Wheety" is in need of a lot more practice before he can be counted upon as a regular. His shooting was bad and his slow following up and poor combination work lost him many a chance at scoring. Another fault he has is playing the man instead of the puck, and as soon as he overcomes this his other faults may also disappear. Murray, on the other side, was good. His weight is a big help to him, because he knows how to use it, and the man marking him last night had great difficulty in getting away for any rushes.

REID WAS GOOD.

As a centre man Reid is in a class by himself, and his good work of last night won him a regular berth on the team. Reid is not such a fast skater, but he is a good back checker and this counts a whole lot in a hockey game. In last night's game he was always with the man who had the puck, and on several occasions he prevented a Paris man from shooting when he looked dangerous. Pringle, in the nets, was also good, and although not called upon to stop many he warded off the hard ones in fine fashion, and never seemed to be in trouble. The second goal scored by Paris was an easy one to stop, but Pringle was fast asleep and before he noticed the rubber it had found a resting place in the nets. Connors, at right defence, shaped up like a good man and his combination work with Parker and Boyd was one of the many features. He is also a deadly shot and a fast skater.

Hamilton started right in with the gong to put things on ice, and, as stated above, they scored five goals in the first period. The first was scored by Reid in 23 seconds, and the next was scored about three minutes later, when Reid shot one from about ten yards out. It was a hard shot to stop, and Walters just managed to get to it, but it was too late. For the next four or five minutes the game was rather fast, with both teams fighting hard to score. Parker got away for a rush, but was stopped by the Paris defense man, and a scrimmage in front of the goal saw Whetlauffer pick up a loose one, which he shot past Walters for the third counter of the night. Reid took another hand in the scoring a few minutes later, when he skated from the middle of the rink and shot one past Walters. This was his third goal. The fourth was scored by Boyd, just before the bell rang for the end of the first period.

In the second period the Paris contingent showed new life and succeeded in scoring two and evned matters up. The going was rather rough in this period and no less than four men were handed penalties. Boyd was the chief offender, being off three times. The last period saw both teams roughing it to a certain extent and this proved real delightful to the fans, who shouted themselves hoarse on every occasion that a man went down with a hard bump. The penalties in this period were few, as the real offenders were doing their work in a style unnoticeable to Waghorne. Hamilton scored two goals in this period, Boyd doing the shooting on both occasions, while Paris scored one. The teams lined up as follows:

Hamilton—Pringle goal;; Parker and Connors, defense; Boyd, rover; Reid, centre; Murray and Whetlauffer, wings.

Paris—Walters, goal; Gibbs and Rousell defence; Newstead, rover; Sinclair, centre; Barker and McLaughlin, wings.

How the goals were scored:

	Time	Ham.	Paris
Reid	23 secs.	1	
Reid	4.27	1	
Whetlauffer	8.50	1	
Reid	3.50	1	
Boyd	2.40	1	
Second Period.			
Parker	1.40	1	
Parker	1.35	1	
Barker	1.35		1
Newstead	10.40		1
Third Period.			
Barker	7.55		1
Boyd	2.05	1	
Boyd	5.50	1	
Total		9	3

Penalties—Hamilton, Whetlauffer, Connors, Boyd 3, Reid, 2.

Paris—McLaughlin, Newstead.

Official—Waghorne.

"MAWK" McKENZIE OUT WITH TIGERS LAST EVENING

Burlington Play Here on Friday Night.

The Tigers held their final workout last evening in preparation for their game with Burlington, which will be staged at the Alerts rink to-morrow night, and Manager Awrey is well satisfied with the splendid showing the boys are making at the present time." A big surprise was sprung last evening when "Mawk" McKenzie turned out to practice and if needed he will play regularly. The following men were out. Lees, Morden, Cook, R. Cook, Whitehead, McFarlane, Hanley, Wright, Taylor, McEwan and Scrimger.

Friday night's game will see two fast teams in action and Manager Tizgard, of the Burlington contingent, expects his team to spring the unexpected. The Tigers will likely line up as follows:

Goal, Morden; defence, Taylor and Raise; rover, Hanley; centre, Cook; wings, Scrimger and A. Cook.

RAY CALDWELL DOES THE COMET BACK STUN

Goes From Yanks to Feds and Back Again.

CALDWELL JUMPS.

New York, Jan. 6.—Ray Caldwell, star heaver of the New York Americans last season, has done a "Walter Johnson," it was reported in baseball circles this afternoon. Caldwell, it is stated, after jumping the Yankees for the Buffalo Feds, has jumped back again. His new contract is said to tie him up to the Yanks for a period of three years, and will be signed when the New York Club actually becomes the property of Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and Capt. T. L. Huston.

Caldwell will return $5,000 advance money be obtained from the Federals, it is said.

FEDS LOSE WINGO.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 6.—According to a despatch received last night from Atlanta, Ga., Manager Charles Herzog, of the Cincinnati baseball team, has signed Catcher Ivy Wingo, to a two-year contract, the terms not being given. The catcher has been reported as having signed with the Federal League. Wingo's contract as signed yesterday is with the St. Louis National League team, with whom he played last season.

DALTON TO FEDS.

Buffalo, Jan. 6.—Jack Dalton, outfield for the Brooklyn National League team last year, has signed a contract to play with the Buffalo Feds, it was announced by President Wm. B. Robertson to-day.

Berlin Intermediates Too Fast for Waterloo--Woodstock Beat Brants

Slushy Ice Made Fast Play Impossible In Many O. H. A. Games Last Evening.

Berlin, Ont., Jan. 6.—On a sheet of soft, sticky ice, which made fast play necessarily difficult, Berlin white-washed the Waterloo intermediates by 10 to 0. It was a complete walkover, and while Waterloo worked hard they were outplayed by the fast Berlin team at all stages of the game. Berlin showed superior combination, and the heavy ice only prevented the score from being larger. The entire Berlin team played fast hockey, while for Waterloo Uffelman was the pick of the team. Riordan, on the defence, also worked hard. The rivalry between the teams was intense. About 1,000 saw the game.

Midland, Jan. 6.—The first O. H. A. intermediate game of the season was played here to-night before a good crowd on very sticky ice, between Orillia and Midland. The score at the end of the first period was 1 all, and at the end of the second three all, standing at full-time at 6 to 4 in favor of the home team.

Woodstock, Jan. 6.— In the opening game of the O.H.A. junior schedule here to-night Woodstock College defeated Brantford by the score of 7 to 3. The match was played on slushy ice, making fast hockey out of the question. Both sevens played a hard game, the back-checking, together with "Bobby" Wallace's wonderful work featuring the game. Wallace scored six of the seven goals for the college boys.

Kingston, Jan. 6.—Kingston fans had their first taste of hockey to-night when the Aberdeens of Ottawa played an exhibition game with the senior Frontenacs. Frontenacs won by a score of 5 to 3. First period, Frontenacs 1, Aberdeens 1. Second, same. The second period was played under interprovincial rules. The ice was rather soft, but fast hockey was played throughout.

Collingwood, Jan. 6.—The intermediate series of the O.H.A. opened here to-night when the locals overwhelmed Bradford by 19 to 2. The ice was very heavy but despite this handicap the game was hard an dfast. The locals scored four in the first period, six in the second and nine in the third. Bradford scored their first in the final period after ten minutes of play and their second goal with one minute to play.

Collingwood had nine penalties and Bradford four, all for minor offences. Play was clean throughout.

Wiarton, Jan. 6.—The junior Northern League game played here to-night between Wiarton and Southampton resulted in a victory for Wiarton. The half-time score stood 2 to 2, and full-time at 7 to 4 in favor of Wiarton. The stars of the home team were Sutherby, McDonald, Parker and Brown; for the visitors, Huber, Marshall, Hawke and McVittie.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 6.—The Hull hockey team los tto Detroit here tonight 2 to 0, in a splendid exhibition of the Canadian National Winter sport, which was featured by the wonderful work of Thebo, the Ottawa goal tender. The Frenchman made nineteen stops, many of them of the sensational sort and he was cheered repeatedly for his work.

The Canadians played a faster game and showed more combination work than Detroit, but the locals were there with the individual stuff, Johnson, Detroit's rover, being the bright particular star. The line-up:—

Detroit—Goal, Hammeleff; point, Emory; cover-point, Black; rover, Johnson; centre, Skelly; left wing, Shaw; right wing, Reid.

Hull—Goal, Thebo; point, Dunlop; cover-point, Anderson; rover, Hillman; centre, Lowery; left wing, Sequin; right wing, Mullen.

Watford, Jan. 6.—The first game in Group 10 intermediate O.H.A. was played here to-night between Alvinston and Watford, resulting in a victory for Alvinston by 2 goals to 1. The condition of the ice was very bad, being covered with water in spots, which made fast hockey impossible. Line-up:

Alvinston—Goal, F. Hamilton; point, J. Weaver; cover-point, C. Wall; rover, A. Davenport; centre, C. Norsworthy; right wing, F. Temple; left wing, J. Hamilton.

Watford—Goal, R. Trenough; point, S. Rogers; cover-point, F. Yerks; rover, V. Auld; centre, W. Lamb; right wing, V. Johnston; left wing, C. J. Porter.

Referee—Bartholomew.

Ingersoll, Jan. 6.—In an exciting O. H.A. intermediate game here to-night the home boys defeated the Western University seven in overtime by 4 to 3. Line-up:

Ingersoll—Goal, Wilson; point, Molton; cover-point, Firth; rover, Henderson; centre, Gregory; left wing, Petrie; right wing, Jackson.

Varsity—Goal, Chapman; point, Hall; cover-point, Edwards; rover, McAvoy; centre, Morenz; left wing, Ritchie; right wing, Ross.

Referee—Wally Hern, of Stratford.

Galt, Jan. 6.—In the opening game of the senior series of the Northern League here to-night Galt completely outclassed the fast Preston septet by a score of 5 to 2, and put the visitors out of the running altogether. While the ice was heavy, the game was one of the fastest witnessed here in years, close checking being a marked feature, and in this the locals excelled their opponents. In every department Preston's crack seven was outplayed. Every man on the Galt team starred, but Dolson, the youngster in goal, proved a wonder. It was the first league game of hockey he ever played in. The defeat of their team was a big surprise for Preston, as Galt had not been considered at all. The half-time score was 4 to 2. The line-up:

Preston—Goal, Short; point, Bowman; cover-point, Schlagle; rover, Etherington; centre, Butterfield; left wing, Freeman; right wing, Bowman.

Galt—Goal, Dolson; point, Taylor; cover-point, Cline; rover, Caldwell; centre, George; left wing, Tremaine; right wing, McKellar.

Referee—Fraser, Paris.

Bowmanville, Jan. 6.—In the intermediate hockey match played here tonight between Bowmanville and Oshawa, the visitors won by the score of 5 to 4. The line-up:

Bowmanville—Goal, Sory; defence, Davie, Jones; rover, R. Williams; centre, F. Williams; wings, Higginbotham, Hooper.

Oshawa—Goal, Smith; defence, Freeman, Bowen; rover, Fair; centre, Hall; wings, Canning, Jacobs.

Referee—R. Packabarry.

Score by periods—First period, Oshawa 1, Bowmanville 1; second—Oshawa 5, Bowmanville 3; third—Oshawa 5, Bowmanville 4.

Wanderers Beaten In Close Game at Quebec--Torontos Beat Ontarios

Last Night's N. H. A. Games Were All Close--The Canadiens Lost to Ottawa.

Memories of the old battling days between the Toronto and Tecumseh lacrosse teams were revived last night in the opening clash of the season between Torontos and Ontarios in the N.H.A. series. A battle from start to finish, and an exhibition which provided something sensational nearly every minute, was the bill of fare offered by the gladiators, and it is no wonder that the fans made the remark on leaving that the Arena would be jammed to capacity the next time the two teams met.

Torontos were returned the winners over their local rivals by the close score of 4 to 3. No score was rung up in the first period, although the majority of the spectators were of the opinion that one had been tallied for Ontarios, as the puck was faced off at centre, but it was for an off-side. The game was won and lost in the first eight minutes of the second period, when the Ontarios wavered and the Blue Shirts, following up their advantage, tallied four goals in a row. Ontarios added two before the period ended, thus leaving the score 4 to 2 in favor of the Torontos.

With two goals of a lead, the Blue Shirts played a three-man defence, and it was not until five minutes of full time that the Ontarios notched their third counter. Of course, both sides had many opportunities to count, but bad shooting tossed away chances, just at a stage when a score looked eminent, Ontarios tried hard to even it up in the closing seconds, and took chances on shooting from outside the defence, but they couldn't get them on.

Torontos won the match because they checked back better, and because they worked better together as a team. The Ontarios did not work as smoothly as they did against Canadiens, and rarely worked by the Toronto defence. The Blue Shirts also took better to the sticky ice than the Ontarios, but at that on the night's play neither team had any margin on the other, outside of the fact that Torontos get credit for the victory.

Torontos—Goal, Holmes; defence, Marshall, Cameron; centre, Foyston; right, Wilson; left, Walker.

Ontarios—Goal, Lesueur; defence, G. and Howard McNamara; centre, Ronan; left, Smith; right, Skinner.

Referee—Dr. Wood. Judge of Play—Lou Marsh.

Quebec, Dec. 6.—Quebec deserved to win to-night's N. H. A. game at the Arena, and did so by a score of 6 to 5, but Wanderers deserved to win also. It was a whirlwind exhibition of hockey, and the closeness of the score kept the largest crowd of the season on edge until the final sound of play. Poor refereeing marred the game to a great extent, both teams suffering at critical times when men were sent to the side for apparently imaginary offences.

The Wanderers met defeat for the first time, but as to the relative ... of both teams, owing to the fact that neither club was allowed to ... its regular representation on the ice for more than five or ten minutes at a time on Westwick's and Butterworth's rulings, it would be just as well to suspend judgment for the present.

The Wanderers got the jump on Quebec, and at one time led 3 to 1, but, several Wanderers were sent off and the Quebec team came back and tied up 3 all. Quebec later outplayed the Red Bands for a while, and outscored them, 6 to 3, but once again the arbitrators showed their hand, Quebec suffering this time, with the result that Wanderers netted two and very nearly tied it up again.

Moran and Mummery played sensational hockey for Quebec, while Sprague, Cleghorn, Hyland and Roberts loomed up as the strong men of the visitors.

The teams and summary:

Quebec—Goal, Moran; point ... mery; cover-point, Hall; centre, Malone; right wing, Marks; left ... Crawford.

Wanderers—Goal, McCarthy; ... Stevens; cover-point, S. Cleghorn; centre, Hyland; right wing, O. Cleghorn; left wing, Roberts.

Referee—H. Westwick. Judge of Play—E. Butterworth.

Subs—Quebec, Ritchie and McDonald. Wanderers, Kendall and ...

Boston, Jan. 6.—Raymond Skilton, the clever local hockey player, has received three offers in the last fortnight from Sammy Lichtenhein, owner of the Montreal Wanderers, asking him to send his terms to join the Canadian professionals. Up to this time Skilton has turned a deaf ear on all offers of professional playing, and will, he states, not leave the Hub to play elsewhere. Skilton has been a member of Boston teams, and at Point for several seasons, but is at present under a ban because of alleged rough play last winter.

Montreal, Jan. 6.—Crumpling up in the initial twenty minutes of their first meeting with Ottawa, Canadiens showed marked consistency when they lost their fourth successive game, being beaten by the Senators by a score of 4 to 2. Although Ottawa had the edge on their opponents at almost all stages of the game, the quality of hockey served up was far below championship standard, being ragged and marred by rough play at times. Benedict walloped Corbeau over the head and got away with it, as the officials were watching a play at the other end. The line-up:

Canadiens—Goal, Vezina; defence, Dubeau, Laviolette; wings, Pitre, Berlanquette; centre, D. Smith.

Ottawa—Goal, Benedict; defence, Shore, Merrill; wings, Darragh, Broadbent; centre, Gerard.

Referee, Johnny Brennan; judge of play, Dave Powers.

SOCCER CHAMPS. HELD BANQUET LAST EVENING

Winners Received Coat Sweaters As Prizes.

The champions of Hamilton held their first banquet last night, and there was a good crowd present, including all the players and representatives from the Progressives, E. E. Y., Westminsters and Sawyers, and a representative was also there from Brantford. Dr. English took the chair and all present sat down to a good spread. After supper the players received their coatsweaters, which were presented by Mr. Donaldson. Speeches were made by Mr. Clark, of the Herald; Mr. Colquhoun, of the Spectator, and Mr. Farrant, of the Times. Songs and a good selection on the whistle, also some good jokes were given by several gentlemen, and a real good enjoyable evening was spent. The singing of the National Anthem brought the evening to a close.

"Your wife is out of danger, then?" "I shall think so unless the doctor comes back."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Happiness seems made to be shared.—Corneille.

Sport and Comment

O. R. F. U. MEET.

Secretary Hugh Gall, of the O. R. F. U., has sent out this circular to the clubs:

"There will be a general meeting of the union the latter part of this month to discuss several important matters which were left over from the annual meeting in December. The question of establishing an intermediate as well as a junior series will come before this meeting, and I would like to hear from all the clubs with any suggestions they may have to offer. Please give this matter your immediate attention, and let us know if you are in favor of this move, and just what restrictions you think the junior series should have in case an intermediate series is formed.

A COACH.

Boston, Jan. 6.—John T. Slattery, formerly a catcher with teams in the American and Toronto club in the International League, has been appointed coach of the Tuft's College baseball team, it was announced to-night.

London, Jan. 6.—Through a patriotic fund 1,600 pairs of boxing gloves were distributed at Christmas among the various ships composing the British fleet. Boxing still remains the king of sports in the navy, while in the army it has a strong rival in succer. Gifts of soccer balls to the soldiers were welcomed more than anything else. A game is always on, when the weather permits, among the troops sent to the reserve for their periodical rests.

A letter received here from the front says that last week a soccer match was played between the staffs of the first and second cavalry divisions. Major-Gen. Gough and Major-Gen. Byng played on opposite sides. The result of the match is not stated, but a return match was arranged. A game in which two major-generals took part is probably a unique record in military operations.

M'AVOY A FIND.

Ira Thomas is back in Philadelphia, and, judging by what he says, Jimmy McAvoy, who caught for Berlin in the Canadian League, will come dangerously close to being one of the regular backstops next season. Thomas said a trip to Honolulu did a world of good to the former Berliner, and in view of the fact that Jack Lapp is on the backward grade it may be expected that McAvoy will step in next season as second string to Wally Schang. He has done well with Baltimore and the Athletics.

SUSPENSION RAISED.

New Qork, Jan. 6.—Although the New York Athletic Club committee on athletics, at a meeting to-night, adopted a resolution recommending to the Board of Governors that the club resign immediately from the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union(this drastic action may not be taken.

Later to-night the registration committee of the Metropolitan Association, after a lengthy session, decided to rescind the order of suspension, announced yesterday, of five of the New York Athletic Club's members, who under a by-law of the club were prevented from taking part in several swimming and diving events, which were to be decided this week at an exhibition in Madison Square Garden here.

Two letters which passed between the captain of the N. Y. A. C. and the management af the swimming department of the Sportsmen Show at the Garden, dated Dec. 29 and 30, were placed before the registration committee to-day. This correspondence showed that the club had requested the cancellation of the entries of the New York Athletic Club swimmers, and that the management of the exhibition had rejected the entries in deference to this request.

HOMING PIGEON CLUB HELD THEIR THIRD MEETING

Club Has Large Membership Now.

The 20th Century homing pigeon club held their third meeting at 39 Woodbine Crescent last Monday evening with a full attendance of members present. It was decided upon at this meeting to issue membership tickets on Monday night next, when the 1915 rings will be on hand and other important business matters were taken up. Two new members were on hand at the last meeting, namely, Frank Walters and Mr. McIntosh, and were received with welcome arms. Mr. Thomas Richardson was the first member of the club to bring in prizes and the members of the club wish to thank Messrs. Begg & Shannon and Way & Joy for the prizes they donated. The next meeting will be held on Monday, January 11th at 17 Margaret street, starting at 8 o'clock sharp.

BALL DIRECTORS TO HOLD MEETING THIS AFTERNOON

A meeting of the baseball directors will be held this afternoon at 3 o' clock sharp in the Mayor's office at the City Hall and in all probability a new manager will be appointed. President A. L. Garthwaite, of the local club, announced this morning that Hamilton would not be the manager next season. Hamilton would like to come here, but he has done too much business with other clubs who were after his services.

Hamilton 9 Paris 3

The Hamilton team outclassed the Paris outfit in every division with the exception of goal tending. In this capacity Paris has a youngster who is a coming hockey star.

The final score was 9 to 3 in favor of Hamilton, Reid and Boyd having the greatest number of goals scored to their credit.

Walters, the fifteen-year-old wonder, who minds goal for the Paris outfit, is about the best youngster seen around this neck of the woods in some time. Last evening shots were paured at him like hailstones, and it was only the difficult ones that got by. After last night's rough voyage he should not hesitate a minute in joining the ranks at the front.

Paris had nice suits but they were poorly supported.

Whetlauffer played right wing last night in place of Reid and although "Whetty" played a fair game he cannot be classed with other members of his team. His combination work is poor and as a skater he is not to be compared with men like Murray, Parker and Boyd. He lost many a chance last night to score by his slow following up.

Boyd and Reid look like a pair of speedy youngsters who would be a great help to an Intermediate team. Both boys are right at home when in a hockey game and the rougher the voyage the better they like it. Boyd got many a hard bump, but he handed back as many.

Murray is a big fellow for his age and he sure knows how to use his weight. The man marking him last evening had no chance whatever of getting away for any rushes. His only weakness is his skating, being a little slow.

Parker as a defense man is in a class by himself in junior company and his services with the local club this season should prove a big help to them. Last evening he got away for many rushes single handed, and they generally counted in a score. He was easily the fastest skater on the pond and about the best stick handler.

The Paris contingent would make fair soccer players judging from their exhibition last night. On several occasions they missed the puck with their sticks, but a kick with the skate would bring it to them again. Waghorne watched this part of the play rather closely and it netted them nothing.

After promising to send up a first-class official Billy Hewitt sent along Waghorne. Surely William does not class "Wag" with his best officials.

Chester S. Walters, Hamilton's new mayor, opened the hockey season with a short address to the hockey players. Chester is quite a sport and his one ambition is to see a fast clean game in all kinds of sport.

Woodstock College beat Brantford last evening in the opening game and this ties them with the local bunch for first place. On Monday night the College plays at Paris and Hamilton at Brantford.

Herbie Connors is a good help to Parker on the defense line. Connors is a fair skater and plays combination with his team mate well. He is getting better in every game.

The fellow who puts up a bluff with a girl can't blame her for throwing him over.

Hell hath no fury like that inspired by two women in love with the same man.

"MADE IN CANADA"

The Ford Coupelet

A car of style in a class by itself. Beauty in design. Rich in appointment. Roomy and comfortable. Every detail in material, make and finish carries the highest quality. Ford efficiency and large production making possible the following price

Fully Equipped (f.o.b. Ford, Ont.) $850

Buyers of this practical Ford car will share in profits, if we sell at retail 30,000 new Ford cars between August 1914 and August 1915.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited.

Hamilton Branch, 74-78 John Street North.

Ford

JENNER LIVED IN DUNDAS ONCE

Is Now Ill in France Where He Was Fighting.

Snow By-law Not Being Enforced in the Town.

Dundas, Jan. 7.—David Reynolds, pub., bookkeeper of the Central Hotel, is in St. Joseph's Hospital and is in a serious condition.

Knox Church choir will shortly give its annual concert.

Roland Little left yesterday for Toronto to resume his studies. Edgar Young also left for the same place.

W. H. Wilkinson has again been remanded for sentence, and other charges may be laid against him.

The Fletcher-Hunt case has again been adjourned.

Many Dundasites were pleased to hear of Sir Clifford Sifton's honors. Sir Clifford spent his boyhood days in Dundas. He attended the old Wesleyan Boys' College here. This enterprise was carried on here for some years in what was afterwards the House of Providence, and on the same site as the present House of Providence. The college started out with a great flourish, and for some years did very excellent work. It was thought at one time that it would become a famous provincial institution. The late B. B. Osler was one of the directors. Among the students in addition to Sir Clifford Sifton, was Prof. Eby, ex-Lieut.-Governor Dunsmuir, of British Columbia, the late Colonel Mine owner, one of the McCormacks, of London, and many other Canadians who have now become quite prominent.

The Edward Jenner mentioned in the cables to-day as being ill in the trenches in France was for some time resident of Dundas before going to Toronto.

Evidently something has happened to the snow by-law. For some years it was enforced very well, but this winter it appears to have fallen into innocuous desuetude, and whole blocks of icy pavement can be found in Dundas. Just now some are extremely dangerous to life and limbs. This applies to pavements on public buildings, as well as side streets. There is a good deal of protesting on the part of the good citizens who do clean their walks and the matter will doubtless be brought before the authorities in a direct fashion in a short time. The present state of affairs is certainly not creditable to Dundas.

Mayor W. H. C. Fisher has been confined to the house for the past few days with illness.

Reeve H. C. Davis is able to be out again, after a severe illness. His many friends are pleased to see him once more, and hope that he will completely recover in a short time.

RED CROSS

To Assist Field Ambulance One of Its Objects.

The work of the Red Cross Society in the care of the wounded than the modern field ambulance. It is a mobile unit consisting of a bearer division for the early medical assistance and care of the wounded, a tent division for their reception, temporary treatment and care and is devisible into three sections each capable of acting independently. The transport consists of ambulance wagons for the care of the sick and wounded and transport wagons and carts for the carriage of medical stores, equipment and water. The disposition of a field ambulance in action varies with the nature of the operations, depending as it does in part of a force carrying out a deliberate attack, holding a defensive position, engaged in a counter battle requiring the arrangements to be carried out unexpectedly from the line of march or during a retirement. The value of the new organization is in the prompt collection and removal of the wounded from the danger zone, the prompt medical and surgical treatment of the injured, and the rapid transit through what is known as the evacuating zone to the base of communications. This is only one of the very many objects to which the funds of the Red Cross Society are devoted, its effectiveness on the battlefield is readily seen.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

For many years photographers have had one dream that, eventually it would be possible to photograph all their true colors. This is gradually becoming an accomplished fact, already transparencies and prints making close approximations to natural colors are being made.

Prof. G. H. Anderson, of Toronto University, will describe the latest developments along this line, at a lecture to be given on Friday evening at 8.15 p.m., in the Old Library Building. Prof. Reeve will under the auspices of the Engineering Society, lectures open to the public free of charge.

HOCKEY RESULTS

The following were the hockey results last night:

Toronto	N.	5
Stratford	Q.	2
Intermediate	Canadiens	3
Midland	Orillia	7
Collingwood	Stayners	3
Midland	Western Univ.	3
Orillia	Bowmanville	2
Alexandria	Perth	3
Junior O. H. A.		
Woodstock College	Brantford	3
Hamilton R. C.	Paris	3
Galt	Preston	3
Junior Intermediate		
Wiarton	Owen Sound	3
St. Paul	Dunfords	3
Preston	Ayr	2
Exhibition		
Montreal	Canadiens	3
Queen's	Harvard	3
Ottawa	Hull	2

Pedagogues and Marriage.

Two bright young academy boys were discussing the subject of matrimony. "Jim, I'll bet you'll be married, I hear," said Tom.

"Me? I hope not."

"Why?"

"Because Mr. Dash got married last year and now he's fierce."

MAIN RUSSIAN EFFORT IS CARPATHIAN DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

The Germans, meanwhile, have sought to repair the damage done to their wings. This has resulted in the recovery of some ground for them near Steinbach, in upper Alsace, but their attacks in Flanders were repulsed.

THE FRENCH REPORT.

Paris, Jan. 7, 2.40 p. m.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out an official announcement as follows.

"During the day of Jan. 6 there occurred, from the sea to the Lys, nothing other than artillery fighting, in which we had almost always the advantage. Our batteries put to flight certain German aviators, who were coming to the direction of Dunkirk, and they compelled a sensation of the fire of German nine-throwers in the region of Hillebeke.

"The enemy bombarded violently the head of the Belgian bridge to the south of Dixmude.

"In the region of Lille we repulsed, with success, a violent German attack on one of our trenches.

"In the Reginaldmont sector, we reacted with great brilliancy, and by the exploding of mines we demolished a portion of the enemy works.

"Between the Somme and the Aisne there has been nothing to report, except artillery engagements.

"To the east of Rheims, on the Ailger farm, we exploded some mines yesterday evening. This resulted in the stopping of the enemy's field work.

"In the Argonne, to the west and to the north of Verdun, there were yesterday artillery engagements, in which the enemy did not show much activity.

"In the Woevre district the advance made by us to the northeast of Flirey is more important than was at first taken by the case. We made ourselves masters of a portion of the enemy's first line.

"At Steinbach and at the adjoining heights the enemy has not delivered a counter-attack. A persistent rain, together with the state of the ground, made any operation difficult. We have retained all the positions conquered by us on the preceding days. There were two attacks by the foe of the enemy, one to the west of Watwiller and the other near Kolschtag. Both were immediately repulsed. We have made progress in the direction of Altkirch, by occupying the forests situated four kilometres (2 1/2 miles) to the west of this town. Our heavy artillery reduced to silence that of the enemy.

"During all the day of Jan. 6 the enemy bombarded the hospital at Thann."

THE GERMAN REPORT.

Berlin, Jan. 7, via London, 3.10 p.m.—The following official announcement on the progress of the war was given out in Berlin this afternoon:

"On the western area of the war the English and the French continue to destroy Belgian and French villages behind our front. This they do by bombardment.

"North of Arras severe fighting is still going on after occupation of the trenches we took by storm yesterday.

"In the western part of the forest of Argonne we made further progress. The attacks which were delivered Jan. 5 in the eastern part of the Argonne, as far from Coure en Hargonne, advanced as far as our trenches, but the enemy was driven back from our positions along the Bolante Ravine.

"Our casualties were comparatively light.

"To the west of Sensheim (Cernay) the French again attempted last night to obtain possession of the height called Hill 425. The attack broke down under our fire, and the height remained in our possession.

A TURKISH STATEMENT.

London, Jan. 7.—The official Turkish statement has been received in London from Constantinople, by way of Amsterdam. It reads as follows:

"Our troops advancing from Samoi and Bajirons, and occupied Urza, an important Russian point of support.

"After an indecisive battle Tuesday between Russian and Turkish fleets, the Russians sank an Italian merchant ship, although she was flying the Italian flag.

"Four thousand Russians have been completely vanquished in the battle lasting five days, while the Turks, who were aided by Persians, lost six men.

"In fighting near Urumiah, Azerbajan Province, Persia, two detachments of Russian troops were taken prisoner and 100 more were killed. As a result of the reverse of Urumiah, the Russian morale has been broken."

Regimental Nicknames.

Many of Canada's finest regiments have quaint nicknames to some humorous or adventurous incident in their history. Thus, the Royal Canadian Regiment is known as the "Snapers," in memory of an occasion when, their cartridges having failed, they snapped and snap their rifles in the face of the advancing enemy with such vigor that they turned them back. The 48th Highlanders owe their honorable title of "Strathcona's Horse" to the fact that at Warburg, when their officers were shot down, they awaited their foe in straw bands; and the 11th Hussars have been "The Cherry Pickers" ever since it is said, some of them, in the Peninsular war, were captured by the enemy in an orchard.

Even more interesting is the nickname, "Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard," borne by the 1st Foot, and to which the following story is told: When the regiment was in French service a dispute arose between it and the Royal Regiment as to which was the older. The men of Picardy claimed that they were on duty on the night of the crucifixion, whereupon the Britons retorted that they were also on duty and very wide awake when the rival corps was sleeping for they were acting as bodyguard to Pilate himself.

Steam Power.

The name of the first man to discover the power of steam will never be known. As early as 180 B.C. Alexandria, Egypt, we hear of "Hero's engine," a sort of steam using engine. From the time of Hero to the seventeenth century the subject is unheard of. About 1630, Giovanni Battista della Porta wrote a treatise on the steam engine. The great name in the history of steam and its application is James Watt, 1763.

PRAISES FOR MANAGEMENT

Dr. Bruce Smith Reports On the House of Refuge.

Mr. and Mrs. Rae Come in for Kind Words.

The city authorities have received from Dr. Bruce Smith, Provincial inspector of hospitals, asylums, charitable institutions, etc., a report on Hamilton's House of Refuge. The inspector, in his letter, speaks highly of the management of Superintendent C. W. and Mrs. Rae. He finds no fault whatever with the institution, and does not suggest any improvements, to the gratification of the City Hall officials. The report, in part, is as follows:

"The total number of inmates was 154, or 49 women and 105 men. The general condition of the building in regard to cleanliness and comfort is excellent. It was warm, clean, well-ventilated and in good order in every part. Some improvements have been made in the building since the last inspection. The basement has been improved, and one of the side walls of the building has been repaired and bricked over. The new wing, which is known as the Department for Inmates, is better equipped than any other part of the building. The bathrooms and toilet-rooms are excellent. There is a good supply of iron beds are of a superior kind, and three air mattresses are available for the infirmary. Many of the inmates in this department were found in bed, but with this exception, and allowing for the infirmities of age and years, the health of the inmates was good. The drainage and water supply systems are those of the city of Hamilton. The inmates are bathed weekly and appear to be comfortably clothed and well cared for. Those who are able are encouraged to work. Some of the women are good knitters.

"The food is good and well cooked. It was a pleasure to inspect the kitchen and the store-rooms. The register and daily record are neatly and correctly kept and the entries are up-to-date. The management takes an interest in providing amusement and recreation for the inmates."

The concluding paragraphs of the report, prepared by Dr. Bruce Smith and his assistant, Dr. Helen MacMurchey, deal with the fire escapes, chemical extinguishers, etc., and these are all considered sufficient. Tribute is also paid Supt. Rae for the improvements made to the building by the inmates in spare time, saving the city considerable money. The Government grant of $5,323.45 is alluded to. This will be sent to the city this year, following the favorable report of the inspectors.

Headquarters Thirteenth Royal Reg't.

Regimental Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Sam. Cassidy.

No. 1.—The following extracts from General and Routine Orders are published for the information of this corps:

G. O. No. 139, 16.11.14.—The undermentioned is awarded the colonial auxiliary forces long service medal:

Sergt. C. Murdie, 13th Royal Regiment.

M. O. No. 542, 7.12.14.—The following certificates are granted:

Lieut. D. S. Bankier, 13th Royal Regiment, Reg. No. 27,843, infantry lieutenant, P. S. I., Hamilton.

M. O. No. 543, 7.12.14.—Lieut. B. O. Hooper, 13th Royal Regiment, Reg. No. 27,846, infantry lieutenant, P. S. I., Toronto.

No. 2.—Third Overseas Contingent.—In accordance with divisional orders, recruiting for the third contingent for overseas service will be proceeded with under the following conditions:

Qualifications—Age limit, 18 to 45. Height, 5 feet 3 inches. Chest, not less than 33½ inches.

High standard of musketry and general proficiency. Time of service, duration of war.

Other qualifications being equal, applications will be selected as follows:

Unmarried men.

Married men without families.

The following must obtain the consent of their parents, in writing, before being eligible:

(a) Men under 21 years of age.

(b) The only son of parents, who is dependent upon him.

Applicants will apply in mufti at the orderly room from 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 6 p.m., 8 to 10 p.m., from this date.

No. 3.—Parade.—The regiment will parade in full order with great coats, on Friday evening, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, and on each alternate Friday until further orders. Officers commanding companies will on the parades of their companies on Tuesday or Friday evenings of the weeks in which there is no battalion parade.

No. 4.—Recruit Class.—The recruit class will be held on Tuesday and Friday evenings until further orders. Men wishing to join the regiment hand in their names in writing to Sergt.-Major Nicholson.

No. 5.—Indoor Rifle Shooting.—The indoor rifle practice will be continued on Tuesdays and Fridays, as already ordered. Officers commanding companies will see that every man who has not already passed the necessary shooting test is paraded for musketry instruction on these evenings. Half battalion parade this day evening, left half battalion, Friday evening.

No. 6.—Change.—Capt. G. J. Thomson relieved Capt. G. W. Black in command of the guard from Dec. 24 to Jan. 6, 1915. Next for duty, Lieut. S. B. Macdonald.

No. 7.—Duties.—Orderly officer for week ending Jan. 16, Lieut. T. O. H. Storms; next for duty, Lieut. A. W. Robertson.

Regimental orderly sergeant, Sgt. J. A. Tydd, C Company; next for duty, Sgt. R. Montgomery, C Company.

No. 8.—Posting.—The following gentlemen will act as lieutenants until further orders, and will be posted to companies, viz.:

A Co.—Mr. P. A. Thompson, Mr. W. W. Main, jun.

B Co.—Mr. Harry Thompson.

C Co.—Mr. King Eager.

D Co.—Mr. W. G. William, Mr. Walter Vallance.

F Co.—Mr. B. C. Montagnon.

G Co.—Mr. F. W. Burnham.

H Co.—Mr. Herbert B. Daw, Mr. G. P. Morton.

PART II.

No. 9.—Signalling.—The following N. C. O.'s and men of the Signal Section have obtained the gratuity for 1914:

Sergt. H. Boyd.

Pte. W. Domville.

Pte. W. Moore.

No. 10.—Transfers.—The following men have been transferred, viz.:

Pte. J. C. Mundell, B Company, to 32nd Howitzer Battery.

Pte. W. T. Starr, H Company, to 4th Field Battery.

For the purpose of joining the second overseas contingent.

F. P. Healey, Captain, Adjutant.

ACACIA LODGE OFFICERS.

Acacia Lodge, No. 250, A. O. U. W., elected and installed their officers for the year 1915, as follows:

G. B. Donnelly, B. M. W.

J. C. Carson, M. W.

W. Skewes, Foreman.

J. Rolls, Overseer.

C. Truscott, Recorder.

V. Drew, Financier.

A. Marshall, Treasurer.

H. Skewes, Guide.

H. F. Barrett, I. W.

A. Rickards, Pianist.

Drs. Wickets and Bethune, Physicians.

G. Harlow, Hall Board.

G. Harlow, Representative.

J. Saunders, Alternate.

G. Harlow, J. C. Carson and J. Saunders, Trustees.

ELKS' INSTALLATION.

Wm. A. Smith, Past Exalted Ruler, conducted the installation of officers for 1915 of Hamilton Lodge of Elks, as follows:

Exalted Rulgr—Harry C. Way.

Esteemed Leading Knight—Dr. Jas. J. Robb.

Esteemed Lecturing Knight—Harvey Dickenson.

Esteemed Loyal Knight—John L. Higgins.

Esteemed Lecturing Knight —John L. Higgins.

Secretary—James A. Warner.

Treasurer—Oakland R. Bells.

Esquire—Arthur H. Smith.

Chaplain—Norman S. Gowdy.

Inner Guard—Jeffrey Holt.

Tyler—Sidney Toye.

Trustees—Wm. A. Smith, A. Rickards and E. Silverman.

After the installation, the officers elect retired to the Grange Cafe for an informal lunch, where a pleasant time was spent.

AUTOMAT BEATS MAN.

Mechanical Chess Player Can Make Competitor Keep to Rules

Is the day near at hand when science will be able to create a human being? This question may well be asked when one considers the latest invention of that king of automat inventors Senor Torres y Quevedo, member of the Spanish Academy of Sciences. Senor Torres caused a sensation some thirty years ago by inventing a machine which would solve algebraic equations. Then he invented a balloon which would direct itself and could attain a speed as great as the Zeppelins.

The latest product of this wonderful laboratory, says a Paris despatch, is a machine which plays chess and which seems actually to accomplish the work of a human brain. Senor Torres thus describes his own invention:

"It is true that the game which the automat plays is not very complicated, but, nevertheless, for its opponent to win he must know how to play. The automat uses the white king against the castle and the black king. Its game is won in advance, but it must follow a certain course which leads it up to the finish.

"When the automat's opponent moves the black king the automat begins by seeing if the movement conforms with the rules of chess. If not it protests by lighting a lamp. If the move is according to the rules it moves, taking the pieces on the position of the three pieces decides what is the best move and then makes it. Thus the game continues until the automat has checkmated the black king.

"The automat's opponent should make a mistake, as I said before, the automat protests by lighting a lamp. But it will tolerate only three mistakes. Then all its lights go out, and you may move your pieces as much as you want—the automat by a special movement to play another game. If it accepts it will turn out all its lights, place its pieces on its board in their original positions, then wait for you to make the first move.

"The old automats, the most celebrated of which were those of Vaucanson, imitated the appearance and the movements of man. To-day this idea has been abandoned and fantastic machines, which look like nothing but machines, have taken their place. The self propelling torpedo is a good example of an automat. The difficulty does not lie in the working of its helmsman, but in the determination of the movement to be executed. The machine deduces this movement from indications by purely mechanical means. This, as in the calculating machines, is the brain-work of the man that the machine accomplishes.

"It is not to be denied that automats can have sensitive organs (manometers, thermometers, compasses, etc.,) permitting them to recognize the circumstances which determine their movements. Science refuses to admit that they can possess the analogue of a brain. But I believe I have shown that the possibility theoretically does not offer the least doubt. Automats can be made as complicated as one may wish."

Dinner Introductions.

At a small dinner party the hostess should introduce all guests. At a large affair it is only necessary to introduce those who go in together to the table.

Where work is concerned, a man seldom feels up to it till he gets down to it.

You never can tell. Putting up a good front depends largely on the backing.

FARM AND GARDEN

KEEPING UP FERTILITY.

For convrince of classification we may divide all means by which land is made more fertile into four systems:

1. The direct addition of plant food, either by means of farm manures or by commercial fertilizers This also includes the use of amendments such as lime, salt and plaster, which, while not generally required as a plant food, are, nevertheless, often of great value.

2. The mechanical improvement of the land by cultivation and drainage, the effect of these operations being both to set free fertility and to allow a more ready penetration of the soil by the roots of the plants.

3. The use of cover crops and of crops for green manuring and growing of plants for various ends. By means of this system it is sought to supply humus to the soil, to bring up fertility from lower depths and in a case of leguminous plants to fix the free nitrogen of the air.

4. Land is also enriched by the yearly addition of small quantities of nitrogen in the form of ammonia and nitric acid contained in the rain and snow.

More than 29 per cent. of the fertility which the hand of man adds finally reaches the soil in the form of farm manures. Our neglected manure piles stand ever as a monument to our stupidity and a plea for the agricultural school teacher.

Fully 25 per cent. of the resulting fertility is lost through ignorance and neglect in caring for and applying manure.

After farm manures, if fertility is to be applied direct, it must be sought in the form of commercial fertilizers.

We do not wish to decry or deny the great usefulness and value of commercial manures, but only to call attention to the ridiculously small part they play in agriculture, and to the mild extent to which, so far as applied fertility is concerned, the great source is the weather-beaten, burned-out manure pile. Nor can the concentration of these concentrated manures be indefinitely increased, at least, not without a great advance in price. Most of them at present are by-products largely of the slaughter house, and these, while enormous in amount are nevertheless limited. Nature has seen fit to distribute the phosphoric acid pretty widely, but has packed the most of the potash and nitrate of soda into a few small districts of the world, and it is not known at present just how much the supply of these can be increased.

Another method of increasing the land is by tillage, drainage, sub-soiling and allied operations. This may be considered as the mechanical part of the husbandry.

There are three principal reasons for tillage: to eradicate weeds, to conserve moisture and to make available plant food. Everybody believes in the first, and to very many farmers it is the only reason it does. It does not need a great philosopher to see that a cornfield choked by quack grass and mustard would be benefited by the cultivation. Comparatively few have come into the knowledge that the same treatment applied to corn is indispensable, and fewer still have come to see that cultivation makes inert plant food available. This is often pleasing in disguise because they make us cultivate. The tramping feet, the friction of the mouldboard and landside of the plow, the attrition of the soil particles one upon another, the exposure of the soil to air and moisture, frost, sun, rain, dew and the accompanying chemical changes have the effect of setting free the fertility stored in the soil. We have, so, too, the old and just now somewhat neglected practice of underdraining. Stony stores with a fine soil more friable, open, permeable to the roots of plants and with a greater capacity for storm water. These mechanical effects, together with the simultaneous chemical changes make this one of the most striking means of soil improvement.

Still another system of maintaining fertility is by the use of crops for green manuring and of crops for cover—that is cover crops and green manuring.

There are several advantages of a cover crop, among them being the prevention of mechanical loss of soil by washing and leaching. The catching of soluble fertility which might leach from the soil if no plants were present, the addition of humus, the fixation of the root solution of inert plant food which is thus made more available, and, providing the legumes are used, with considerable importance advantage, the fixation of free nitrogen from the air. There is a great field for the study of cover crops in Canada, which has hardly been scratched. Most long cultivated soils have deteriorated more owing to bad mechanical conditions, consequent on the loss of humous than the exhaustion of the plant food. A crop on the land during the winter safeguards against the loss of manures by leaching, and this rule is at least simple and practicable. Applications of stable manure and wood ashes in the growing crop or on lands where a crop will soon appear. Finally lands are enriched by the addition of nitrogen from the rain and snow. Most of the work of estimating the nitrogen thus received has been done in England. The annual amount is found to vary within wide limits being greatest near cities and in the warmer countries, and in the proportions of water falling in a rain. As a rough average it may be said that the soil receives per acre, each year, from two to five pounds of ammonia and from two to three pounds of nitric acid, besides small quantities of combined nitrogen in other forms. In exceptional instances this amount has been greatly exceeded. As a rule, however, the amount is of relatively small importance.

NOTES.

An average plant of wild mustard will produce about 15,000 seeds in a season.

Horse owners should be particularly watchful of new horses taken into the stable, as they may have the habit of cribbers or farcy, both of which are incurable, deadly and extremely contagious to horses and to human beings as well. A horse with a running nose may be as dangerous as a mad dog.

Five to eight years is the most that alfalfa should be permitted to grow on the same alfalfa field to broken up in the large alfalfa roots becomes available for the crop first planted after alfalfa.

In order to secure the greatest increase in soil fertility from alfalfa, it must be fed to live stock on the farm and the manure carefully saved and returned to the fields.

In making up a dairy ration we should use at least three kinds of roughage and two kinds of grain. This gives a variety to the ration, which makes it more palatable.

Vegetable-growers say they prefer acid phosphate to sold slag. The latter is also right for long-season crops. Professor Lippman says that acid phosphate hastens germination of seed, increases resistance of young plants to injurious organisms and makes a better root system.

That the indiscriminate use of nitrate of soda in peach orchards is likely to increase the cost of the crop is the opinion of an experimenter.

It is just as important for a farmer to keep books as it is for the grocer to weigh what he buys and sells instead of going by guess. One farmer in Canada has found it profitable to weigh the milk from his herd. He found that it took one-half a minute to weigh the milk from each cow for one milking, or a minute a day—about six hours a year. Weighing the milk records it. "Why do you do that?" asked one of his neighbors. "Wouldn't it be worth six hours labor a year to know this? It will save many times six hours' labor and harder labor than weighing milk.

An Obliging Enemy.

A negro truck driver backed his wagon into the fence alloted to a rival truck farmer, at a railway freight depot in Dallas, Tex.

"Hey, dar, Nigguh!" yelled the driver of the fence territory the other had transgressed. "I'll knock ye outa yo' boots an' some of yo' don't back up!"

"I's got no hoss," retorted the offender. "Now what yo' gonna do 'bout dat?"

"I'll drag yo' one, niggah—I'll dis yo' ass!"

LIST OF AGENCIES WHERE TIMES MAY BE HAD

F. W. SCHWARTZ, Royal Hotel News Stand.

WALTER BALE, 1116 King East.

THOS. FRENCH, 80 James Street North.

G. WEBBER, Terminal Station.

O. W. JOHNSON, Tobacconist, 128 James Street North.

THOS. WALTON, 169 James North.

F. L. YEO, 177 James North.

A. F. HURST, Tobacconist, 200 James Street North

H. MAYNES, Tobacconists and Stationery, 295 John Street North.

A. HOWCROFT, Tobacconist, 228 James Street North.

FRED CHERRIER, Tobacconist 228 James Street North.

J. GALODE, 574 James North.

D. MONROE, Grocer, James and Simcoe.

MRS. JOHNSON, 699 James North.

MRS. J. LOVETT, Groceries, 699 James Street North.

WM. DURRANCE, Grocer, 418 Ferguson Ave. North.

F. B. SEAMON, 197 King East.

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MRS. A. DALEY, 307 King St. East.

C. LOW, 427 King St. E.

A. NAHRGANG, 309 King East.

WALTER HOWELL, Drugs, King and Emerald Streets.

J. A. STUART, News Agent, King and Wentworth Streets.

MISS DAVIS, Drugs, King E. and Arthur Ave.

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JAS. W. HOLLORAN, Groceries and Tobacco, Barton and Catharine Streets.

JAS. IRVINE, 218 Barton St. East.

H. URBSCHADT, Confectioner and Stationer, 230 Barton East.

M. SKINNER, 246 Barton East.

B. KELLY, 561 Barton St. East.

C. J. DUNN, 208 Barton St. East.

A. WILSON, Stationer, 229 Barton Bowed East.

J. A. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist, Barton and Wentworth.

T. W. DOBSON, 599 Barton Street East.

WM. DIACK, 1118 Barton St. East.

J. W. CROFT, 1256 Barton East.

H. E. HAWKINS, Druggist, East Avenue and Barton.

R. C. SEXSMITH, Drugs, Wilson Ave. and Connaught.

R. E. REYNOLDS, Drugs, Main and Sherman Ave.

A. GREIG, Newsdealer, 19 York Street.

D. HODGE, Confectioner, 97 York Street.

BERRY & SON, BURLINGTON.

MRS. SHOTTER, Confectioner, 240 York Street.

York and Locomotive Sts.

F. OWENS, York and Caroline Streets.

A. KENNY, Grocer, 276 York Street.

M. CHERNITZKY, 420 York Street.

J. McINTOSH, Grocer, Dundurn and Tom Streets.

MRS. G. V. SIRDSALL, Grocerles, York and Magill Streets.

JOHN J. BAINS, 276 King and Park Streets.

T. S. McDONALD, 276 King Street West.

M. WALSH, 220 King Street West.

G. E. ALLAN, 234 King St. W.

J. T. CONNOR, 220 King St. W.

C. H. MORGAN, Candies, 172 King Street West.

JOHN MORRISON, Druggist, 112 Main Street West.

WM. STEWART, 166 Locke St. South.

A. F. HOUSER, Confectioner, 114 James Street South.

BURWELL GRIFFIN, Queen and Charlton Avenue.

MRS. SECORD, Locke and Cannon.

CANADA RAILWAY NEWS Co. G. R. Station.

H. BLACKBURN, News Agent, T., H. & B. Station.

H. E. HAWKINS, Druggist, 117 John Street South.

W. J. 189 King East.

F. W. MILLS, 732 King East.

C. J. BRATHUR, Stationer, Barton Street, 4 doors from James.

U. L. CAMPBELL, 949 Barton East.

MRS. M. SMITH, Barton and Trolley.

WHAT WAR MEANS.

Wanton Destruction May Mark the Progress of an Army.

"All is fair in love and war," runs the old saying, and Mr. E. A. Visetelly in his volume of reminiscences, "The Days of Adventure," proves that it is fact. Referring to the appearance of the railway station at Nantes during the Franco-German war of 1870, he says: "Never shall have I seen anything resembling it. A thousand panes of glass belonging to windows or roofs had been shivered to atoms. Every mirror in either waiting or refreshments rooms had been pounded to pieces, every gilt frame broken into little bits. The clock lay about in small fragments; account books and printed forms had been torn to pieces, partitions, chairs, tables, benches, fixtures, nests of drawers, had been hacked, split, broken, reduced to mere stumps of wood, and even the stoves were overturned and broken and the marble refreshment counter, some thirty feet long and proportionately wide, the fixtures of the station, now strewed the floor in particles, suggesting gravel. It was indeed an amusing sight, although more amazing as no such work of destruction could have been accomplished without exertion labor.

"When invited to the inn for dinner I asked some questions.

"'Who did it?'

"'The Prussians, of course,' was the answer.

"'Why did they do it? Was it because your men had cut the telegraph wires and destroyed some of the permanent way?'

"'Oh, no.' They expected to find something to drink in the refreshment room, and when they discovered that everything had been taken away they set about breaking the fixtures."

The Distinguishing Mark.

"My wife has a twin sister who looks so much like her that you would not be able to tell them apart."

"Sometimes it has become easy for you to do so?"

"Yes, but it wouldn't be if my wife showed the same roasest for me that her sister does."

PATRIOTIC FUND HAS PAID OUT OVER $25,000

Had Almost Reached That Amount at the End of the Year 1914.

SOLDIER LETTER

One of the Boys Thanks the Committee and Tells of Conditions in England.

Names on first contingent, 1,002; names on second contingent, 599; total, 1,601; families receiving assistance, first contingent, 400; families receiving assistance, second contingent, 197; total, 597; dependent receiving assistance, first contingent, 985; dependents receiving assistance, second contingent, 581; total, 1,566.

Of a total subscription of $200,364.59, $78,609 had been paid in up to Dec. 31, 1914. Expended for the month of December, $1,718.75; expended since inauguration to Dec, 31, $24,921.41.

Twelve wives with a total of twelve young children, have been returned to the British Isles at the expense of the fund, being reservists' wives who have expressed a wish to go back to their friends. Seven deaths have occurred among those recognized as dependents and funeral expenses have been borne by the association, and the bodies interred in the association plot. The first death to occur whose dependents are receiving assistance from the local association was that of James Joseph Barrett, who enlisted with the 77th Regment. An application for a pension for the widow and family has been made, but until such time as an order-in-council is passed, this family will be carried on the books of the local fund.

All cheques received by dependents are approved by G. C. Coppley, of Coppley, Noyes & Randall, and W. H. Lovering, deputy registrar of deeds, prior to being signed by Cyrus Birge, president of the Mercantile Trust Co.; Robert Hobson, general manager of the Steel Company of Canada, or J. P. Bell, general manager of the Bank of Hamilton, who constitute the acting Executive Committee, giving some time each day, gratis, at the office, 52 King street east.

Following is one of the many letters received from the soldiers whose dependents are being looked after:

Field Co., Canadian Engineers,
Lark Hill, Salisbury Plain.

Hamilton & Wentworth County Patriotic Fund—Dear Sir,—

I am very thankful to the officials of the fund for their generosity and kindness to my wife and family. My wife has told me in her letters of the interest you have taken in the wives and families of the Hamilton contingent, and it gives us great pleasure to feel that our loved ones at home are now taken care of by the citizens of Hamilton. No doubt it must give you a lot of work and worry to have so many to look after. Dear sir, I know it will interest you to know a little of our camp life on Salisbury Plain. We arrived in Westdown, South Camp on October 19th. We have been hard at drill, reveille 6 a. m., doubing parade 6.30 a. m. to 7, breakfast 7, infantry drill 8 to 11.30, dinner 12 noon, route marching, or skirmishing 2 to 4.30, supper 5 p. m., first post 9, last post 9.30, lights out 9.45 p. m. We have had plenty of rain, the soil is very soft and the heavy traffic has torn it up, making plenty of mud, ankle deep, but we have got used to it (rain and mud), and take it as a part of our training.

The people of Salisbury are very kind to the Canadian troops. During our march from Salisbury Station to the camp, a distance of nine miles, the ladies and gentlemen along the road showered the troops with cigarettes and chocolate bars, waved Union Jacks and handkerchiefs and were delighted to see the boys from Canada. On November 4th, 10 a. m., the King inspected the Canadian troops. He was accompanied by H. M. Queen Mary, Queen Alexander, Lord Kitchener, Lord Roberts and staff officers. The grass was wet and the ground muddy in places, but the King and royal party walked on the wet grass and mud, and inspected the front rank of each battalion. After the inspection we were drawn up in quarter column, facing the road, and cheered His Majesty as he motored to the camping ground to inspect the Canadian quarters. During the inspection of the camp we fixed bayonets, formed up both sides of the road, two miles long, put our caps on bayonets, hoisted them in the air and gave the Royal party a mighty cheer, as they motored along the road to the railway station. The death of Lord Roberts cast a gloom over the camp. On November 13th we marched eight miles to our present camp, Lark Hill, to help to build the huts for our troops. The huts are 20 feet by 60 feet, are constructed of wooden frame and corrugated iron, interlined with thick cardboard, one small stove in each hut. Our boys are showing the civilians how to hustle. We finish three huts before the civilians finish one. They do not like us for working so hard; but we have two objects in view: one to finish the huts as quickly as we can; second to get our troops into them. The people of London are very kind to our boys; they will insist on stopping them on the streets and thanking the Canadian people for sending us over to give their help to the mother country. They ask several questions, and when they are told that we are fully equipped with field guns, ammunition transport, and receive our pay, clothing and food from the Canadian Government they are more than surprised. They treat2our boys to all kinds of luxuries. Some of our boys have been employed digging four lines of trenches, about 1,500 yards long, 20 feet wide, 2 feet 6 inches deep for the water main. The trench is divided up into tasks of 26 feet along the line which we finish in about 4¼ hours. We have been working on Sundays, but now we work 50 hours per week. Salisbury Plain is composed of hard chalk, with a coat of soil. A party of forty men were detailed to dig a trench about half a mile long, 7 feet deep. They worked in two reliefs, day and night; the men were provided with waterproof coats and hats, to work in the rain and had a steam engine to pump out of the trench. The Colonel was so pleased that the work was finished so quickly that he gave them three days' leave. I am sorry to say that we have two Hamilton boys in the hospital, Sappers Howie and Hartley. I have made inquiries and I believe they are getting better. All the engineers of the first contingent are made up into three companies. On November 8th, four born Canadians per company went to London to represent the Engineers. Sapper Qua, of Hamilton, was the smartest looking soldier of the twelve Engineers, who had the pleasure to march in the Lord Mayor's show, November 9th. The 91st Hamilton Highlanders are in the huts. When I was in West Down South Camp I visited some friends I have in the 91st. First Lieutenant H. Colquhoun recognized me, shook hands and talked of old times we had in Hamilton. I had the honor of saluting him. He is one of the finest soldiers Hamilton has sent out, and one of the smartest and best liked of his battalion.

I must say we are very comfortable in the huts. We have four blankets and sleep on the floor, but its one hundred per cent. better than tents. All are happy and in good health, and our wish is to be sent to the front. A concert was held in the sergeants' mess to-night. The Colonel and most of the officers attended; tlso Sir John Jackenson, the Government contractor. The Colonel told the sergeants that he received a message from the Home Secretary praising the Canadian Engineers for their quickness in building the huts. You call it hustling in Canada, but I don't care what you call it: you are erecting the huts much quicker than I anticipated, and after the war is over if any N. C. O. or man of the Canadian Engineers wishes to settle down in England, come to me and you will find a job open for you. I must tell you we have bricklayers building piers, painters painting sashes, men in the iron trade erecting stoves, and fixing the corrugated iron. At present we are erecting iron stables. It would surprise you the speed in which the men are building them. One thing I forgot to tell you, the Colonel has granted us four days' leave, 50 per cent. to go Christmas, and fifty per cent. New Years. Dear sir, I must thank you again. Wishing you a happy new year. Henry Fitzgerald, 17 Lancaster street.

MADE IN CANADA

Such Goods Do Not Pay Tribute to Kaiserism.

Independence should be the glorious privilege of every country under the sun. That's the thing that the Allies are fighting for to establish the right for every country, no matter how small or how weak, to run its own affairs in its own way. Kaiserism is dictatorship. It aimed to dominate Europe. It would fit its castiron regime on to other nations, smash other peoples and then extract indemnities enough to recoup Germany for the trouble she had taken to do the smashing.

That was the modest programme mapped out by the Kaiser and his crew. That programme Canada is gloriously helping the rest of the old Empire to shatter to smithereens. The foreign yoke is no harness for a free country. Canadians, better than almost any other young nation on earth, know it. Canada has paid tribute often and long enough to the foreign manufacturer. The foreigner would have us buy his wares. What cares he for our factories, our army of workers and our wage bills?

If Canadians don't care, the foreigner won't. Europe might have let the Kaiser run riot. But it chose to put a crimp on his collar. Canada is choosing to assert her privilege of being industrially independent by making them herself and keeping them after they are made, not only because it's one way of being independent, but because as a matter of sound business policy, buying Made in Canada goods means more or better goods for the money.

SLAIN IN CAMP

Galt Officer Shot Dead On Salisbury Plain.

London, Jan. 6.—Lieut. Ross Briscoe, of the 103rd Regiment of Saskatoon, was shot and instantly killed during target practice at Salisbury Plain today.

Lieut. Briscoe was the son of Mr. R. A. Briscoe, dry goods merchant at Galt, Ontario. He was 22 years of age. He was born in Galt and received his education at the Central Public School and the Collgeiate Institute. In 1910 he was appointed captain of the Collegiate Cadet Corps. He left school in 1910 to join the staff of the Galt branch of the Bank of Toronto. He left that bank to become teller for the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Strathroy, Ontario, where he was stationed at the outbreak of the war.

When it became known that a contingent was to be sent to the front from Canada he resigned his position in the bank and returned to Galt to join his old regiment. In spite of the fact that the company was well equipped with officers and he was unable to secure a command, he journeyed with them to Valcartier. There his military training stood him in good stead and he was appointed to take charge of one of the companies of the Saskatoon regiment.

Lieut. Briscoe was a well known Association football player, being a member of the Galt Collegiate team of 1909-10, which won the Hough Cup —the Collegiate Institute football championship of Western Ontario. He was also represented on several of the Galt O.H.A. hockey teams.

Good Crops for Cape Breton.

Cape Breton crops, especially hay, grain and potatoes are said to be larger than have been garnered for many years. A few weeks ago saw the housing of a banner crop of hay, and from reports reaching Sydney from different sections of Cape Breton, the grain and other products of the farm, promise to outrival all previous year's yields. Particularly promising is the outlook of the potato crop.

A BULLSEYE SHOT AT A ROW OF TENEMENTS ON COMMERCIAL STREET, SCARBOROUGH. A MAN, HIS WIFE AND TWO LITTLE GIRLS WERE KILLED IN THE HOUSE ON THE CORNER.

ONTARIO BAR ASSOCIATION

Annual Meeting Discusses the German Barbarian.

New Laws Commended—Some Changes Advised.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—Considerations arising out of the fact that the Empire is at war, colored many of the addresses delivered and the reports presented at the annual meeting of the Ontario Bar Association, which opened at Osgoode Hall yesterday. One paper, that of Mr. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., a leader of the legal profession in the Province of Quebec, dealt with the subject, "International Law and the Present War."

"Up to the beginnig of the present European conflict," Mr. Lafleur said, "modern wars have been characterized by an ever-increasing recogniton of the rules of international law, and it has generally been possible at the end of such conflicts to register some substantial progress. What distinguishes the present war is not merely the deliberate disregard of the rules of warfare by one of the belligerent nations, but the negation by the most authoritative writers of that nation of the fundamental principles underlying international law."

President F. M. Field, of Cobourg, in his address, spoke of the interest of members of the association in the great conflict in Europe. He referred to the fact that many Canadian lawyers were serving in the Canadian expeditionary forces and at the front, and to the interest taken in the Osgoode Hall Rifle Association by both bench and bar. Turning from that subject, he spoke of the necessity for uniformity of legislation throughout the Dominion. "I do not hesitate," he said, "to characterise our neglect of the opportunities afforded by the British North America Act as a disgrace to the profession." Uniformity of legislation, he asserted, would promote unity among the provinces and build up a strong national life in Canada. He believed that the assistance of the Provincial Legislature would have to be obtained before the Ontario courts were allowed to try divorce cases.

Col. W. N. Ponton, K.C., of Belleville, presented the report of the committee on legal history. He paid a tribute to the late James Bicknell, K. C. He announced that the committee was preparing a roll of honor embracing the names of those barristers, solicitors and students-at-law "who are living up to the traditions of their profession and to the present gallantry of their British brethren, on imperial service at the front or with the overseas contingent being prepared for the stern duty which lies before them."

NEW LEGISLATION APPROVED.

The report of the Committee on Legislation, presented by Mr. Norman B. Gash, K. C., dealt with the enactments recently passed by the Federal and Provincial Parliaments. It expressed the opinion that the Workmen's Compensation Act passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1914 represented "the most advanced, well considered and approved legislation on the subject to be found in any country."

The report of the Committee on Law Reform, presented by Mr. M. H. Ludwig, K. C., proposed a number of changes in the existing order. It suggested that capital punishment, if not abolished, should be inflicted only by means of the electric chair; that when a jury disagrees the judge should have the right to decide the case; that the mode of administering the oath be changed by abolishing the practice of "kissing the Book."

The committee proposed that the practice in proceedings on mortgages should be simplified; that the jurisdiction of the Division Court in personal actions should be increased to $100 and that there should be a right of appeal to a judge of the Supreme Court in cases involving $50 or more; that an execution creditoir should not be required to wait more than two months before selling his debtor's real estate; that the length of notice to terminate a tendency or a service contract should be fixed by statute; that legislation should be passed giving a right to commission for the sale of real estate only under a written agreement; that a creditor should have a right to a garnishee order in all courts and not in the division Court alone; that a debtor be prohibited from selling his business en bloc unless the proceeds are divided pro rata among his creditors; that it should be possible to sell the land of a debtor, even though it be subject to more than one mortgage.

Mr. J. E. Farewell, K. C., of Whitby, read an entertaining paper entitled "The Student-at-law in the Early Sixties," and Mr. Justice Lennox delivered an interesting address on "Bench and Bar."

CHEAPSIDE

Mrs. Charlie Melon and young son have gone to Dunnville to spend the winter at home, and Mr. Melon is boarding at Mr. Hawkes'.

Miss Mowat, teacher at S. S. No. 2, had the misfortune to break her ankle when skating.

Mr. and Mrs. Church, of Hamilton, are guests at Mr. Frank Tyrrell's.

The Shields family spent New year's in Garnet.

Mr. and Mrs. Deal, of Port Dover, were guests over the holidays at Wm. Werner's.

Mrs. Mark Kohler and Master Blake and little Mabel are visiting at Mrs. B. Silverthorne's.

Mr. Nathan Buckley, from the west, is visiting at his parents', Mr. R. Buckley's.

Miss Martha Stillwell spent the week end at Mrs. Wm. Mattice's, and returned to Buffalo last Saturday, after spending over a week at her mother's, Mrs. E. Stillwell's.

Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane and young Alice returned to Jarvis last Sunday. The holidays were enjoyed at the home of S. Britton.

Mr. and Mrs. John Meehan were guests over Christmas at Albert Meehan's, near Jarvis.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Long entertained the following guests on New Year's Day: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Doughty and children Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Kett and children, and Mr. and Mrs Wm Mattice and son, Hartley, and Miss Elsie Mills. The day was much enjoyed by all.

The Baptist Sunday school New Year's tree and entertainment was held in the Baptist Church on New Yearr's night, and in the face of a stormy night, the good people came out and filled the house, thus making a happy, appreciative audience. The programme consisted of songs and recitations by the school; selections by the church choir; a much appreciated chalk talk by Mr. George I. Atkinson; comic selections by Billy Riley, and a solo by Mr. J. Long. Mabel and Fern Atkinson, of Sandusk, kindly assisted by giving two excellent recitations, and little Miss Pearl Sternaman, of Sandusk, charmed her audience with a Santa Claus song. A sleigh load from the Baptist Sunday school of Selkirk very kindly came up, although a bad night, and gave two excellent numbers on the programme. The dialogue called "Mrs. Bolliver's Quilting," was given by six yound ladies., who deserved much credit for good acting. The young boys from Selkirk gave a beautiful drill, called "The Flour of the Family," which displayed at closing more than one kind of flour. This drill met with hearty applause, and as a school, Cheapside extends hearty thanks for such good neighbors. The tree was laden with beautiful books, which were presented from the school to all scholars in attendance, and among the gifts was an immense turkey for Pastor Gradenburgh. A beautiful china salad dish was given Miss Agatha Stillwell by her class of boys, which was greatly appreciated, and it is fitting to say here that Miss Stillwell considers these lads "just the boys." The proceeds were satisfactory and the programme closed by singing The National Anthem. Rev. J. V. Gradenburgh was the very able chairman.

MORRISTON

Mr. Roy Morlock, of Berlin, is visiting friends in Morriston.

Miss Martha Fahrner has returned to Port Burwell.

Mr. John McFarlane, of Detroit, spent New Year's with friends here

Mr. Hodges has returned to his school duties at Rockwood.

Wedding bells will soon be ringing in Morriston.

The Foresters intend holding a patriotic concert in the near future.

Miss Dorothy Binkley and brother have returned to Drumbo

The Finkbeiner family spent New Year's with their parents here

Chapped Hands—Rough Skin

Quickly cured by using Jersey Balm. During the winter months it keeps the skin soft and smooth. It is an excellent shaving lotion. Price 25c, at Gerrie's drug store, 32½ James north.

The greatest fault some people have is finding fault with others.

WITH CANADA IN THE SPIRIT

U. S. Lawyers Express Sympathy in Great War.

Bar Banquet Hears of "Boiling Neutrality."

Toronto, Jan. 7.—"We are with you, my friends," declared Mr. Frank T. Lodge, the representative of the Bar of the State of Michigan, in referring to what a speaker had called the "boiling neutrality" of the United States in the present war during his address at the banquet of the Ontario Bar Association last night. Other speakers at the function predicted that the conclusion of hostilities in Europe would bring new responsibilities for the lawyers in Canada, Great Britain and the United States, for the jurists of all three countries the duty of seeing that an international tribunal be established for the settlement of international disputes, for the bench and bar of Canada an important voice in deciding whether the Dominion was to be a country great in justice and equity as well as in population and wealth.

Only two toasts were drunk, that to "The King" and that to "Our Soldiers and Sailors." Among those at the guest table were: Lieutenant-Governor Hendrie, Rev. Prof. Law, N. W. Rowell, K. C., Mr. Justice MacLaren, Mr. Justice Kelly, Mr. Justice Lennox, Judge Huycke, of Peterboro', Judge Ward, of Port Hope, Judge Denton and Judge Coatsworth, of Toronto, Judge Widdifield, of Owen Sound, Judge Fisher, Judge Vance, Judge Gunn, of Ottawa, Chairman McIntyre, of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, W. Short, K. C., of Edmonton; Col. W. N. Ponton, K. C., of Belleville, C. A. C. Jennings and Dr. J. A. Macdonald.

Mr. Justice Britton, the first speaker of the evening, congratulated President F. M. Field upon the success of the association's meeting and the annual dinner, and informed the visitors from the United States that they had come to Canada at a time when the people were ready to do all in their power to help the Empire in its great struggle.

Mr. Justice Bissell, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, said that the lawyers in his State were ready to consider how the United States, Britain and Canaad might be drawn closer together. Lawyers in those three countries were, he pointed out, bound together by the tie of the common law. At the present time the people of the United States and Canada had reason to be proud that they had lived as neighbors for 100 years without the menace of fortifications on the frontier, without the rattle of the sabre or the shaking of the mailed fist.

"I seems to me," he concluded, "that one great mission before the lawyers of the United States, Canada and Great Britain is the establishment on a firm basis of international courts for the settlement of international disputes." ((Applause).

Hon. Frank T. Lodge, of Detroit, who represented the Bar of Michigan, spoke of the neutrality of the United States in the present great conflict. He agreed with a speaker, who had referred to it earlier in the day as "a boiling neutrality," and he added: "We are with you, my friends." Mr. Lodge spoke eloquently of the ideals for which the good lawyer stood.

NORTHFIELD CENTRE

The young people of this place took their dialogues entitled "Darkies,' Wood Deal," and "Old Maids' Wooing," to Fairfield Plains Thursday evening to a concert held in the schoolhouse under the auspices of the Literary Club. After the programme the Fairfield young people provided all those taking part with a dainty lunch. The Northfield young people returned home in the wee sma' hours of the morning, having spent a very enjoyable evening.

Mr. Wm. Young has returned home after spending the holidays with relatives at Bothwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Collins spent New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. John Shellington.

Mr. Wilson Young spent a few days last week at Port Rowan.

Mr. W. A. Patterson is on the sick list.

Mr. Arthur Hanson spent Saturday with Messrs. Melvin and Alex. Givens.

Mr. G. Carter, Burford, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Young and family entertained Mr. and Mrs. John Givens and family on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hanson spent New Year's day with Mrs. Robert Hinsley; also Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hinsley.

Mrs. Wm. Carpenter is on the sick list.

Mrs. Daniel Utter is recovering.

Mr. Lacey and Mr. Wilson Young have returned to Toronto after spending the holidays with the latter's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. John Givens and baby also Mr. Clayton Barker spent New Year's day at Scotland visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Barker.

Ferocious Bayonet Attacks.

The wounded Germans in Paris declare the British have resorted almost exclusively to the steel in the recent fighting. The majority of the Germans admit they have been unable to withstand the ferocity of these attacks. Especially terrifying are reported to be the Irish and Scotch regiments. The rivalry between these two nationalities is acute, and every time that a Scotch column distinguishes itself the Irish can be depended on to attempt to eclipse it at the next opportunity.

Sillicus—I really don't know what to do with my leisure. Cynicus—Why don't you marry in haste?

ALSACE GAINS BY THE FRENCH

Fighting There Reported Heaviest of the Campaign.

Heavy Artillery Firing in Flanders Region.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The most noteworthy event related in the official communiques of the War Office to-day is the blowing up of a German trench 800 metres (844 yards) in length near Courte Chausee, in the Argonne, and the subsequent occupation of half the destroyed ground. This occurred yesterday, being described in the afternoon statement, and during to-day the allies continued to hold their positions here as well as at other points in the line.

The fighting in the neighborhood of Steinbach, in Alsace, has been kept up with great violence and to the advantage of the French troops, who manage to retain their hold on the heights to the west of the town, although it is admitted that the Germans have won back one of the trenches on the left bank of the hill.

Interest in the warfare now lies chiefly in the stubborn fight which the French and Germans are carrying on for the roads to Cernay and Muelhausen, in upper Alsace.

CANNONADING IN FLANDERS

The night communique announces that there has been heavy cannonading in Flanders, that the positions in the Argonne have been retained and that further progress has been made in Alsace, where the French troops gained slightly in the woods near Hirzbach, which is only a short distance from Altkirch.

The German troops were fairly active yesterday, delivering attacks in the Argonne and also in Flanders against the Belgian troops holding St. Georges. Artillery actions occurred at several points, and the War Office reports that the French guns were uniformly superior.

FROM GERMAN SOURCES

The bombardment of Furnes, West Flanders, and incessant attacks by aeronauts have necessitated removal of the Belgian army headquarters to a point further to the rear, according to Berlin reports received. Many inhabitants of Furnes already have fled and the gas and water supply has been curtailed. The historic church there was not damaged. The city doubtless will be defended stubbornly on account of its strategic importance. The recent fighting in Upper Alsace for possesion of the heights near Sennheim and Steinbach has led to battles which were described here as the most violent of the campaign. The fighting for houses around the square in Steinbach was especially fierce.

FOOLED CURZON

Lord Kitchener Spoiled His Scheme in the Lords.

London, Jan. 6.—Owing to Lord Lansdowne's illness, Lord Curzon is temporarily leading the Opposition in the House of Lords, and Curzon fixed the meeting a month ahead of the House of Commons to show the country the superior devotion of the peers to the public weal.

Lord Curzon and his friends had tabled a number of important questions for the Ministers dealing with the war, and the scheme was that Curzon should lead off with a general speech and Lord Kitchener should follow later on with a reply. But Kitchener has not learned tactics for nothing, and, probably not desiring to be catechised by Curzon, he took the offensive without a moment's delay, and advancing to the table began his statement while Curzon was still fingering his collar, expanding his chest and going through other oratorical preliminaries.

Kitchener's flanking movement shattered Curzon's plan of campaign at the start and compelled him to take up a new position not at all so commanding as he had planned. More than the suggestion of a smile flickered on the faces of the peers at Kitchener's successful manoeuvre, especially as they recalled the personal antagonism of the two men since they were in India together, and Curzon was unhorsed from the vice-royalty when he attempted to interfere with Kitchener's military plans.

"Mr. Moneybags, what are you going to make of your son?" "I can't make anything of him, but he's got a girl who's making a monkey of him." Buffalo Express.

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BUSINESS, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL SECTION

MARKETS AND FINANCE

Thursday, Jan. 7.—Owing to the bad weather yesterday, which put the roads in poor condition, there was practically no market this morning, as hardly and farmers made the trip to town. Trade in all kinds of produce was slack, and there were no changes. Meats were fairly plentiful, but the same prices prevailed as on Tuesday.

VEGETABLES.

Beets, basket	0 20	0 25
Hubbard Squash, each	0 10	0 10
Cauliflower, dozen	0 75	1 00
Cauliflower, each	0 05	0 15
Lettuce, dozen	0 20	0 00
Carrots, basket	0 15	0 00
Onions, basket	0 25	0 30
Pumpkins, each	0 05	0 10
Citron, each	0 05	0 10
Potatoes, basket	0 20	0 60
Potatoes, bushel	0 35	0 45
Potatoes, bag	0 50	0 70
Radishes, per dozen	0 10	0 15
Celery, dozen	0 40	0 75
Cabbage, dozen	0 20	0 25
Cabbage, dozen	0 25	0 35
Parsnips, basket	0 20	0 60

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, dairy	0 33	0 33
Butter, creamery	0 31	0 35
Cheese, old, retail	0 28	0 25
Cheese, new, retail	0 13	0 20
Honey, jar	0 20	0 00
Eggs, strictly fresh	0 45	0 50
Maple Syrup, gal	1 50	0 00

FRUITS.

Pears	0 25	0 60
Apples, small, basket	0 15	0 30

SMOKED MEATS.

Shoulders, pound	0 13	0 13½
Pork sausages, pound	0 14½	0 20½
Bologna, pound	0 20½	0 21
New England Ham, lb.	0 15	0 15
Lard, pound	0 16½	0 17½

FISH.

Kippers	0 18	0 18
Flounders	0 15	0 15
Haddock, pound	0 10	0 00
Ciscoes	0 25	0 25
Perch, 2 lbs for	0 25	0 00
Lake Erie Mullets, per lb.	0 10	0 10
Sea Salmon, pound	0 20	0 00
Salmon trout	0 18	0 00
White fish	0 15	0 00
Lake Erie Herring, dozen	0 40	0 45
Halibut, 2 lbs. for	0 25	0 00
Pickerel, large	0 12½	0 25
Smelts, large	0 15	0 15
Haddie	0 12	0 12
Eels	0 13	0 00

MEATS.

Veal, per lb.	0 13	0 14
Beef, No. 1	11 00	12 00
Beef, No. 2	8 50	9 00
Beef, No. 3	0 00	0 00
Lambs, per lb	0 18	0 00
Spring Lamb, per lb	0 13	0 15
Dressed Hogs	9 50	10 50
Live Hogs	7 25	0 00
Hams, pound	0 18	0 21½

POULTRY.

Turkeys, lb.	0 24	0 28
Geese, lb.	0 15	0 18
Geese, each	1 50	2 50
Ducks, lb	0 15	0 18
Ducks, pair	1 40	2 50
Chickens, lb	0 15	0 18
Chickens, pair	1 25	2 50
Hens, lb	0 10	0 12

HIDES.

Calfskins, No. pound	0 15	0 00
Horse hides	2 50	4 00
Deacons	0 40	0 75
Beef, Hides, flat	0 13	0 14
Lamb and sheep skins	1 50	0 00
Wool, pound, unwashed	0 16	0 11
Wool, pound, washed	0 24	0 26
Pelts	0 20	0 40

GRAIN MARKET.

Barley, bushel	0 55	0 83
Wheat, bushel	1 03	0 00
Oats, new	0 50	0 55
Oats, old	0 42	0 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Straw, baled	8 00	9 50
New Hay	17 00	17 50

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 30	0 60
Butter, dairy	0 30	0 32
Chickens, dressed, lb	0 15	0 18
Ducks, dressed, lb	0 15	0 18
Turkeys, dressed, lb	0 20	0 23
Geese, dressed, lb	0 15	0 17
Potatoes, bag	0 65	0 70

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars dull at the following wholesale prices:

	per cwt.
Extra granulated, Redpath's	6 36
Do., 20-lb bags	6 48
Do., St. Lawrence	6 36
Do., 20-lb bags	6 46
Extra, S. G., Acadia	6 26
Dominion, in sacks	6 21
No. 1 yellow	5 96

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat:—				
Jan.				1 27⅝
May	1 32½	1 34¼	1 38⅛	1 33⅛
July	1 34⅞	1 35⅛	1 34⅛	1 34⅛
Oats:—				
Jan	0 59⅛	0 59⅝	0 58⅞	0 58⅞
Flax —				
May	1 46⅝	1 47⅞	1 46⅞	1 47

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.34 1-4; No. 1 northern, $1.29 3-4 to $1.34 1-4; No. 2 do., $1.26 3-4 to $1.32 1-4; May, $1.31 5-8.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 65 1-4c to 65 3-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 48 3-4c to 49 1-4c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth, Minn.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.32 3-8; No. 1 northern, $1.31 3-8; No. 2 do., $1.28 3-8 to $1.29 3-8; May, $1.33 3-8.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow—Watson & Batchelor report full supplies. Quotations unaltered. Scotch steers, 16 1-2c to 17 1-2c; Irish, 15 1-2c to 17c; bulls, 13c to 15c.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

(By Times Special Wire)

New York, Jan. 7.—Wall Street, 10.10 a.m.—Aside from its general firmness, to-day's early stock market was devoid of especial feature. Dealings were lighter than in the same period of the preceding session and changes were again limited to mere fractions. Union Pacific was the only active stock to show any decline, others being either unchanged or slightly higher. For the first time since London's resumption a few international issues showed small gains, but these were offset by losses, some of which ranged from 1 to 2 points. Bethlehem Steel, yesterday's active stock, was again in demand, with some injury for United States Steel and American Can.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

(By Times Special Wire)

Chicago, Jan 7th.—
Cattle, receipts 8,000.
Market steady.

Steers, native	5 50	to	9 60
Western steers	4 80	to	7 50
Cows and heifers	2 85	to	7 90
Calves	7 75	to	10 50

Hogs, receipts 45,000.
Market steady.

Light	6 95	to	7 35
Mixed	7 05	to	7 40
Heavy	7 00	to	7 37½
Pigs	5 50	to	7 25

Sheep, receipts 18,000.
Market firm.

Native	5 80	to	6 75
Yearlings	6 90	to	7 85
Lambs, native	6 75	to	8 85

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKETS.

(By Times Special Wire)

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Indifferent cables had a bearish effect to-day on wheat. Attention to the fact that much of the United States surplus already under contract for export had not yet left this country, and was in emergency subject to re-selling, tended also to sober the bulls. On the other hand, country offerings remained small, and interior mills were outbidding terminal markets. After opening 1-2 to 1 cent lower prices here sagged a little further, and then made a moderate rally.

It isn't until a fellow takes a seat on the water wagon that he realizes soft drinks come hard.

Gossip of Wall Street

(As supplied by H. P. Coleman, 19 King street west)

New York, Jan. 7.—Heavy declines in MOP, caused by genuine liquidation rather tha nby speculative pressure, were the features of a somewhat irregular but generally firm stock market yesterday, on dealings of nearly 9,000 shares the stock declined from 8 1-4 to 6 5-8 and closed within a fraction of the bottom point which is the low record in the history of the stock. At current quotations the stocwk is selling on a receivership basis. It has been reported from time to time the holdings of the Goulds and the Rockefellers, who formerly controlled the system, have been greatly reduced, if they have not been altogether eliminated.

New York, Jan. 7.—Latest earnings: Atchison, Nov gross increase $217,497. Net increase $172,090. Fiscal year to date, gross increase $2,630,635. Net increase, $2,120,762.

London, Jan. 7.—The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

Liverpool, 2.30 p.m.—Fair demand for spot cotton. Sales 8,000 bales. Receipts 17,000 of which 15,500 are American. Futures easier, 5 1-4 to 6 points lower.

New York, Jan. 7.—Jumbo Mine Co. has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. payable March 1st, to stock of record February 12th. Final figures for November show production of 1,500 dry tons, having a gross value of $124,300.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Extremely nervous and irregular wheat market with prices covering a range of about 2 1-4 cents. There was a little lull in the export call due largely to inability of cash concerns to reinstate from the interior the wheat they are selling. The chief influence responsibile for most of the soft spots in the wheat market was the popular idea that wheat was due for a substantial reaction after the big advances of the last week spots and ran to cover on subsequent rallies. Minneapolis millers have begun to take spring wheat out of store and have already received most of the wheat that they bought earlier in the southwest. There has been a little increase in offerings of red winter from the interior but the total quantity has been insignificant. Plenty of wheat has come on sale on hard spots from time to time all day but the market had good support on the breaks. Cash sales 225,000 bushels. Market closed 1 1-8c to 1 1-4c lower than Tuesday.

SUMMARY.

D. L. & W. Ry is said to have divided orders for 20,000 tons of steel rails between the Penna., Lackawanna, and Bethlehem.

Cincinnati despatch says the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the finding of the lower court in the cases of Geo. M. Mayms against the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.

MINING STOCKS.

(As supplied by H. P. Coleman, 19 King street west)

COBALTS:—	Bid.	Ask.
Beaver Consolidated	21	21.4
Bailey	1.5	1.6
Buffalo	75	100
Chamber Ferland	30	33
City of Cobalt	30	33
Cobalt Lake	40	42
Coniagas	560	575
Crown Reserve	70	71
Foster	2	2.4
Gould	½	¾
G. Northern	4	5
Hargraves	1.6	2.3
Kerr Lake	430	440
La Rose	65	80
McKinley-Darragh	55	60
Nipissing	550	565
Peterson Lake	26.4	27
Seneca Superior	190	200
Temiskaming	9.6	10
Trethewey	12	15
Wettlaufer	4	8
York	6	6.2

PORCUPINES:—	Bid.	Ask.
Apex	1.4	1.6
Dome Extension	7.2	7.4
Dome Lake	22	24
Dome Mines	600	650
Foley O'Brien	15	18
Hollinger	2000	2100
Jupiter	9.4	10
McIntyre	20	25
Pearl Lake	3	3.2
Porc. Crown	75	85
Preston E. D.	1	2
Rea Mines	21	22
Teck	8	9
West Dome	4	7
Vipond	24	25

Bar Silver—48 3-4c per ounce.

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Brazilian	57.50	58.50
C. P. R.	155.50	157.50
Winnipeg Railway		180.25
Bell		140.25
Standard Bank	215.00	216.00

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET

(By Times Special Wire)

Toronto, Jan. 7.—Receipts were light at the Union Stock Yards to-day, and there was every indication of the supply being cleaned up at prices even with recent level. The mark for lambs was strong and prices advanced about 25 cents. Sheep and hogs were steady.

Receipts—521 cattle, 31 calves, 2,285 hogs, 377 sheep.

Butcher cattle, choice	7 50	to	7 85
do. do. medium	5 50	to	6 25
do. do. common	5 00	to	5 50
Butcher cows, choice	6 00	to	6 75
do. do. medium	4 75	to	5 50
do. do. canners	3 50	to	4 00
do. bulls	6 50	to	7 00
Feeding steers	5 75	to	6 75
do. light	5 50	to	6 00
Milkers, choice, each	65 00	to	85 00
Springers	50 00	to	90 00
Sheep, ewes	5 00	to	6 00
Bucks and culls	3 50	to	4 50
Lambs	2 25	to	8 85
Hogs, fed and watered	7 65		
Hogs, f. o. b.	7 25		
Calves	3 00	to	10 00

First Fiction Known.

The "Tale of Two Brothers," written 3,200 years ago by the Theban scribe Ennana, librarian of the palace to King Merenptah, the supposed Pharaoh of the Exodus, is the oldest work of fiction extant.

The tale was written apparently for the entertainment of the crown prince, who subsequently reigned as Seti II. His name appears in two places on the manuscript, probably the only surviving autograph signatures of an Egyptian king.

This piece of antique fiction, written on nineteen sheets of papyrus in a bold hieratic hand, was purchased in Italy by Mme. d'Orbiney, who sold it in 1857 to the authorities of the British museum, where it is now known as the D'Orbiney papyrus.

Naval Collision Mats.

The collision mat, which is carried by all warships, is a very valuable part of the vessel's equipment and often prevents a ship sinking when she has been badly hit by the enemy.

The mat varies in size from ten to fifteen feet square and is made of sail-cloth into which has been interwoven a number of "thrums" or pieces of tarry hemp closely knit together.

In case of the vessel being damaged by shells or collision the mat is lowered and held over the hole by the ropes which are attached to it.

The pressure of the water forces the mat closely over the gap and thus temporarily stops the leak till it can be closed from within.

After all, it may be just as well to be anchored in a rut as to jump at conclusions.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Stocks—	Open	High	Low	Close
Atchison	94.1	94.1	93.6	93.6
Am. Car Fdry.	45	..	..	..
Am. Can	27.3	28.5	27	28.3
Do., pfd	92.4	93.4	92.4	93
Am. Beet Sugar	33.4	33.7	33.2	33.4
Amal. Copper	53.1	53.2	52.3	52.7
Am. Loco	24	..	..	..
Am. Telephone	117.4	..	..	..
Am. Tab	220	..	..	..
Brooklyn	85	..	..	..
Balt. & Ohio	68.6	..	..	..
Beth. Steel	52	52.2	50.3	51.5
Do., pfd	96	97	96	96
Col. Fuel	23			
Chino	33	33.1	33	33.1
Erie	21.6	21.6	21.4	21.6
Erie Firsts	34			
Gen'l. Motors	84	84	83.6	83.6
Pfd	114.8	115	114.6	115
Gas	115			
Gen. Elec	141.1			
Interboro	11.4			
Do. pfd	50.2	50.4	50.1	50.1
Ice	21			
Intl. Harv	94.6			
Inspiration	17.8	18	17.2	17.7
Kan. City Sou	22.1			
Leather	38.6	38.7	38.4	38.8
Do., pfd	100.4	100.6	100.4	100.6
Missouri Pac	7.4	7.4	6.5	6.6
M. S. M.	108	109.2	108	109.2
New Haven	54	54.2	53.2	53.2
N. Y. C.	86.6	87.1	86.6	87.1
Nor. Pacific	101.2			
Penna	105.7	106	105.6	105.7
Rubber	55.4	55.4	55	55
Ray	15.7			
Reading	145.6	146.1	145.4	145.5
Rock Island	⅝			
Do., pref.	1			
Rep. Steel	20			
Do., pref.	75			
Sou. Pacific	83.3	83.4	83.1	83.2
Sou. Railway	14.7			
Sloss	24.2			
St. Paul	87			
S. F. S.	3.2			
Studebaker	36	36.4	36	36.2
Union Pacific	117.2	117.4	116.7	117.4
U. S. Steel	50.3	50.7	50.2	50.3
U. S. Steel, pref.	106	106	105.5	105.5
Utah Copper	49	49.2	48.6	[illegible]
Vir. Chemical	18			
Westinghouse	70.7	71.6	70.6	71.2
West. Union	58.7	59	58.7	58.7

Money, 2½ per cent.

BRITISH REPLY TO U. S. PROTEST CONCILIATORY

(Continued from Page 1)

The use of transferred German ships in the cotton trade with Germany probably would call forth objections from the allies, although cotton is not contraband, because the allies, it is said, would regard such use as a round-about means of escaping the effects of the war.

At any rate, objection is not likely to be made until ships are actually transferred and their prospective use clearly indicated. It is probable that the allies will take the position that the sale money shall be held until the close of the war, as a guarantee that it will not be of assistance to belligerents.

An assurance that German ships purchased by the United States Government or its citizens would engage in the South American trade only probably would satisfy the allies and prevent any formal objection, as a stimulation of the trade with South America is greatly desired by all the allies.

While it is pointed out that the sale of German ships in New York harbor to the American Government or its citizens would inevitably relieve German citizens of the heavy expense of maintainence and insurance, undoubtedly consequences of war within the meaning of international practice, still Britain probably would be willing to waive objections on this point, were the vessels to enter trade in no way beneficial to Germany, Austria or Turkey.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

(By Times Special Cable)

Liverpool, Jan. 7.—
Wheat, spot steady—11s. 4d.
No. 1 Manitoba hard winter—11s.
No. 2 Manitoba—11s.
No. 3 Manitoba—Nominal.
Corn, spot—Nominal.
Futures firm, Jan—4s. 11d.
Futures, Feb.—4s. 11 1-2d.
Flour, winter patents—38s. 6d.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast—£3 15s. to £4, 5s.
Beef, extra India mess—165s.
Pork, prime mess, western—115s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—69s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—64s.
Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—62s. 6d.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—67s. 6d.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—65s. 6d.
Long clear midles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—65s. 6d.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—61s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 12 lbs.—53s.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—55s. 6d.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, old—56s. 9d.
56-lb. boxes—57s. 3d.
Butter, finest U. S.—56s. 6d.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white—72s. 6d.
Colored—73s.
Tallow, prime city—35s. 10 1-2d.
Turpentine, spirits—38s.
Resin, common—11s.
Petroleum, refined—8 3-4d.
Linseed Oil—38s. 6d.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—27s. 3d.

Breaking a Bad Habit.

A customer had come to purchase a beef roast. Now, it seems that Bill used to have a most annoying habit (to the patrons), of bearing down with a heavy hand upon the scales. This high cost of living thing and all that were bad enough in all conscience, thought some of his patrons, but one of them finally broke Bill of this trick.

As was stated, the customer was buying a beef roast, and Bill slyly was helping out the work of the scales with one pudgy fist when before a shopful of people the buyer said:

"Take your hand off that scale, Bill. I'm buying beef, not pork."

Since then no one has had to chide Bill for a similar act.—Exchange.

Her Father—Young man, I must ask your object in coming here so often. Young Man—I love your daughter, sir. She is adorable, a queen. Her Father—Then, take it, your object is to become her subject. Very well, she's yours.—Boston Transcript.

RIGHT ABOUT FACE! MARCH AND FOLLOW MILITARY FASHIONS

Dame Fashion has sounded the military note, and every one of her loyal devotees has fallen in line ready to march under the new and very fetching military colors.

Just to prove that she's still consistent "neutral," the military maid wears the Dove of Peace perched on her Tommy Atkins hat and safely out of reach of the court-plaster rifle, now the favorite beauty match of the fashion brigade.

Beautiful Hands Largely a Matter of Care--Rules Simple

Lessons From Irene Hough's Beauty

The Most Beautiful Telephone Girl in America

IF YOU TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR HANDS, YOU NEED NEVER WORRY ABOUT USING THEM TO WORK.

(By Idah McGlone Gibson.)

A seeker after beauty should always remember that the hands grow ugly and old much sooner than the face.

I think this is because we wash our hands so much oftener than we do our faces. There is a natural oil that lubricates the skin and keeps it soft and pliable. If this oil is constantly washed away, then we much supply a manufactured emollient that will do the work of which we have robbed nature.

Very few girls take proper care of their hands. True, more of them now than in our mother's time manicure their nails regularly, but after doing that many of them think all work is done so far as beautifying is concerned.

The hands should be rubbed with some good, cold cream every morning after the bath.

A woman with the most beautiful hands I know is over forty, with skin the texture and tint of youth. She has kept them beautiful by soaking them at least once a month in warm olive oil, rubbing them and washing them in the oil.

After this oil bath her hands, wiped as dry as possible, are encased in large kid gloves for the night.

If, when you arise each morning, you go through a little exercise of opening and shutting your fingers, one at a time, slowly and tightly, you will find it will make your hands supple.

If you take good care of your hands you need never worry about using them to work.

The only thing to remember is that, when you wash the oil out of them, you must afterwards put some back again.

Don't tan your hands needlessly, for skin once sunburned will never regain its texture or whiteness.

The Bank Graveyard.

It is not generally known that the Bank of England, "the Old Lady of Threadneedle street," contains within its walls a graveyard. The Gordon riots in 1780, during which the bank was attacked by a mob, called attention to the necessity for strengthening its defences. Competent authorities advised that an adjoining church, having the peculiar name of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, was in a military sense a source of danger, and an act of Parliament was passed to enable the directors to purchase the church and its appurtenances. This, now tastefully laid out, is called the "bank garden." In it is the largest lime tree in London.—London Standard.

The Two Daddies.

"I know an English lady who married an officer of high rank in the Germany army," says Dagonet, in the London Referee. "Some years ago she divorced him and later married an officer in the British army. She has a daughter by her first husband, and the daughter remains in her custody. She has a daughter by her second husband, and now the fathers of the two children are both at the front. The two little girls say their prayers together every night. But while Evelyn says, 'Please, God, don't let Sybil's daddy kill my daddy,' Sybil says, 'Please, God, don't let Evelyn's daddy kill my daddy.'"

FROM YESTERDAY'S LAST EDITION

PLANS ROAD ROUTE CHOSEN FOR HIGHWAY

At a meeting of the Toronto-Hamilton Highway Commission, held in Toronto yesterday the route of the highway between Burlington and Hamilton was decided upon. The outcome was a disappointment to the advocates of the shortest and best road. The Burlington interests carried the day and the Commission ruled that the highway should be carried through Burlington to Freeman and thence into Hamilton, over the Plains Road. Thus the proposed bay front road on the north side has been passed over. Burlington is required to pay the cost of the extra piece of road on Brant street, with the exception of a piece by the Brant House. The decision means that people coming into Hamilton from anywhere around Burlington will have about two miles extra travelling to do; also that another zig-zag is added to a road which should be as straight as possible.

The decision will in no way interfere with the north side bay front development plan which Mr. W. D. Flatt has been at work on for some time. Work will be proceeded with as originally planned, and ultimately there will be a bay front road there, probably as good as, or better, than the other.

Controller Jutten strongly advocated the bay shore route as being the shortest, straightest, most economical and the best in the interest of the scheme as a whole, as well as the best for Hamilton, but was unsuccessful.

KITCHENER TELLS LORDS OF PROGRESS BY ALLIES

London, Jan. 6, 4.43 p. m.—War Secretary Lord Kitchener seized the occasion this afternoon at a meeting of the House of Lords, to inform the nation of the progress of the war and of the military situation so far as military exigencies permitted. The House of Lords had reassembled for a brief session. Addressing it, Lord Kitchener said:

* * * * * *

"During the month of December the allied forces made progress at various points, but the tide of battle ebbous points, but the tide of battle ebbed and flowed with varying success.

"In spite of the unfavorable weather, the French army made noteworthy progress to the east of Rheims and in southern Alsace.

"Notwithstanding the transfer of German troops to the eastern theatre of the war, they left sufficient strength to hold their trenches in the west.

"German aspirations in Poland have suffered a severe check, and it is evident that they realize the infinite difficulty of winter operations in Russia.

"One of the brighest spots in the military operations during December has been the extraordinary achievements of the gallant Servian army."

"Last night we received news," Lord Kitchener declared, "of a Russian victory in the Caucasus, which should have a far-reaching influence on all the Turkish operations."

Have You

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PLANT INTELLIGENCE.

Maurice Masterlinck Justifies Belief in Their Wisdom.

Gather, if you will, from the side of the path, in the very first tuft that you see, a blade of any grass, and you will find a work a little independent, untiring, unexpected intelligence. Here are two poor little creeping plants that you have seen a thousand times on your walks, for they are found everywhere, even in the tuniest crannies into which a bit of dust has been blown. They are two varieties of wild lucern, two bad weeds in the most modest sense of the word.

One bears a red blossom, the other a yellow crest the size of a pea. When you see them among other plants, you would hardly think that they, long before the illustrious geometrician and physician of Syracuse had discovered and tried to apply not to the raising of liquids, but to aviation, the astonishing properties of the power of Archimedes. They place their seeds in light spiral envelopes, with three of four turns admirably constructed, when figuring upon their falling and being picked up by the wind, to be whirled a long distance in the air.

One of these, the yellow one, has even improved upon the apparatus of the red one, by furnishing the edges of the spiral with a double row of points, with the plain intention of attaching itself to any passer-by, by the clothing of humans, or the hair and wool of animals. It is clear that it goes to enjoy the advantages of the acronaut—that is, to scatter its seeds by aid of the sheep, rabbits, etc., thus going even further than those taken up by the air.

The most touching part of all this great effort is that it is useless. The por red and yellow lucerns have deceived themselves. Their remarkable power will do them no good. They canot act unless they fall from a certain distance, from the height of a tall tree; but dropping amid the grass, they fail to germinate. Here we have a curious instance of the errors, disappointments, experiments and little mishaps, occurring so often in nature, for we need study very little to know that nature never makes a mistake.

It is not only in the seed, or the blossom, but in the whole plant, twigs, leaves, roots, that we may find, if we will turn our attention to their humble work for a while, real traces of calculating and lively intelligence.

Just recollect the magnificent efforts towards the light of those branches turned the other way, or the ingenious and courageous efforts made by trees when in danger.

Among the plants which offer the most striking proofs of initiative, plants which we can really call animated or sensitive claim the right to a detailed study. Other plants, capable of spontaneous movements, are less well known, notably the hedysarum gyrans, or waving fenugreek, which moves in a most surprising manner.

This little plant, originating in Bengal, but often cultivated in our gardens, does a kind of perpetual complicated dance in honor of light.—Maurice Maeterlinck.

Meat as a Food.

The value of meat as a food depends chiefly, of course, on its protein and fat, which are valuable in building and repairing the tissues of the system. Yet the government experts report that there is uniformity in the proportion of "building material" in the expensive and inexpensive cuts. The high priced cuts of beef coming from those parts of the animal where there is little motion, have short fibres, making tender meat, while the cheaper cuts have long coarse fibres, which need long, slow cooking to make them tender enough to be digested easily. This is where the cook shows her skill, for the different cuts need different treatment.—Woman's Home Companion.

The pessimist's idea of poetry goes no farther than a knowledge that blister rhymes with kissed her.

All human things of dearest value hang on slender strings.—Edmund Waller.

SLATE OF CITY CHAIRMANSHIPS FINALLY FIXED

List of Committee Heads Was Made Public To-day by Senior Aldermen.

HYDRO RATES

Local Commissioners Secure Authority to Charge a 50-cent Minimum.

While there is a good deal of speculation among those who are not on the inside of political affairs at the City Hall, it seems certain that the slate to be submitted to the 1915 Council by the striking committee on Monday night next has been finally prepared. This was the statement made to-day by several prominent Grit members of the new Council who were shown the list by senior aldermen. There may be a change in this if Ald. David Newlands puts up a fight at the Council meeting for the chairmanship of the Board of Works, although the alderman is inclined to be satisfied with another chairmanship if his application for the Works Committee is rejected. The final list is as follows:

Works Committee—Ald. R. M. Roy, chairman, and Controller W. H. Cooper.

Property Committee—Ald. David Garson, chairman, and Controller Thomas S. Morris.

Fire, Police and Jail Committee—Ald. Dr. W. B. Hopkins, chairman and Controller Thomas W. Jutten.

Legislation and Reception Committee—Ald. David Newlands, chairman and Controller Thomas Robson.

There has been talk of ousting Aldermen Garson and Hopkins as chairmen of two important committees, and a good many of the councillors think such action should be taken in order to give other men a chance, but this morning those framing up the slate declared that the two aldermen had made such a rumpus last year when the same effort was made that every one hesitated. Last year Dr. Hopkins threatened to resign, while Ald. Garson went hotly after those who wanted to place a new man at the head of his committee, and the result was that no change was made.

If Ald. David Newlands does not take the Legislation Committee, it was stated to-day, the chairmanship would be offered to Ald. J. H. Plunkett. Ald. T. M. Wright's name was mentioned for this, but it was declared this morning that he would not get it. Ald. T. C. Gleadow will likely look after the Court House Committee, which is a minor one, and meets only several times a year. Ald. T. B. McQuesten will still be chairman of the Special Surveys Committee.

As a result of the trip the local Hydro Commission made to Toronto yesterday to confer with Hon. Adam Beck, municipal power users will get a reduction in their rates at an early date. The Commissioners asked that Hamilton be allowed to charge a minimum of 50 cents monthly, and that it also be given authority to reduce the prices to the commercial and residential power users by about 10 or 15 per cent. The provincial authorities will finally consider the proposals at an early date, so as to place all municipalities using Hydro on the same basis, but Mr. Beck yesterday assured the Hamilton Commission that there was no doubt that the reduction and also the fixed minimum would be allowed formally.

Thurstee Chas. G. Booker will sit for the last time as chairman of the Internal Management Committee of the Board of Education at the meeting this evening at the city hall. Hereafter he will be chairman of the entire board, and will be succeeded by Dr. Carr as committee chairman. The principal question to be considered to-night is that raised by the Legislation Committee of the City Council regarding the care of the feeble-minded. The school trustees want the Government to take hold of this question and build schools for the care of the mentally deficient in districts.

While Mayor Allan and Solicitor Waddell did not come back from Toronto last evening with the $11,000 owing the city by the provincial authorities as the annual hospital grant in their pockets, they claim that the money is as certain as if they had. The Mayor had a talk with Dr. Bruce Smith and asked that the grant be made as quickly as possible, as he desired to use it to reduce the shortage of taxes during 1914. He was promised that it would be sent within a few days, the early part of next week at the latest.

January Sale of Men's Clothing

Opens to-day at Fralick & Co's, with tempting bargains in men's overcoats at half-price: $12 overcoats at $6, and $18 overcoats at $9. Men's Persian lamb caps, wedge and jockey shape, $6 caps for $3. Society Brand overcoats cut 20 per cent, and greater on some lines. Men's fur coats all reduced. Fralick & Co., 13 and 15 James street north.

No Fixed Programmes.

The map found on a captured Uhlan marked with the prearranged marches of the German troops reminds one that Wellington distrusted fixed plans of campaign. Asked on one occasion how he managed to capture Napoleon's marshals one after the other, he replied: "They planned their campaigns just as you might make a splendid set of harness. It looks very well, it answers very well, until it gets broken, and them you're done for. Now, I make my campaigns of ropes. If anything went wrong, I tied a knot and went on."

You can reach a man's heart through his stomach, but seldom through his pocket.

TEA TABLE GOSSIP

—Rev. A. H. Going, pastor of Port Hope Methodist Church, formerly of Zion Tabernacle, this city, has received a unanimous call to Lindsay for next June, and Dr. Shorey, of Lindsay, has accepted a call to the Port Hope church.

—Cost receipt books, rent receipt books, parcel and goods receipt books, goods order forms, draft and note books, account and statement pads. Satisfactory lines at reasonable prices, at Cloke's, 16 West King street.

—Lees, Hobson & Co. have issued a County Court writ on behalf of Kent, Garvin & Co. against Edward Earl for the recovery of $110 for goods sold. The same firm, acting for the Bank of Hamilton, have issued a writ against Sam Goldberg, George Klein, Fred J. Porteous, S. F. and A. H. Rosenberger, as guarantors of the the Ruby Cigar Co., for $566.98.

—While Mrs. Carr, 23 Oak avenue, was skating on the Woodland Park rink on Tuesday evening, her shoes, which she left hanging on a tree, walked away. She complained to the police officials who will make an effort to find them.

THE MAN IN OVERALLS

"Votes for women" are on the way.

We will need some better fire protection on the mountain when the hospital is built up there.

The Ad. Club is snoozing again, I fear. What about that debate?

The sneak thief seems to have lots of employment in the city at present. Look after your caen.

Don't forget to pray for peace this week.

The January thaw, as usual, scared the life out of the sleighing.

The third contingent may be the last. May be your last chance.

Perhaps it was intended that the Canadians should suffer all the horrors of war at Salisbury Plain before being sent to the front.

If I could strike a free day I might take a run in and see how the picture gallery is making out. Some good pictures there. Perhaps somebody will introduce me to the curator.

They tell me that if the Barton Council is not entitled to three deputies, that the third deputy will be fined a thousand dollars an hour every time he sits in the Council. I didn't get that from Adam.

When are we going to have that belt line around the bay?

What the poultry men should do is to raise the class of chickens that will get busy in the winter, when eggs are out of sight.

How many men are employed on Charlton avenue?

Home Chat's thought for to-day: Most of us are good at making excuses for ourselves. The majority are a little too good at it.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

With apologies to Constance Ward Harper:

The other day on a can strewn lump
To wit: On the city's north end dump,
A wail came from the mellow mess,
From a discarded Christmas tree, no less.
Constance, kindly look this over,
Do you think it'll do out in Vancouver?

E. J.

AT ST. MATTHEW'S

Christmas Tree for the Children Last Evening.

A supper and Christmas tree was held last evening by St. Mathew's Church Sunday school before a large gathering. Following the supper the children repaired to the school room, where the tree was lit up. W. Whittaker acted as Santa Claus, and threw the children into paroxysms of delight with his antics. There was a present on the tree for each kiddie, and these were distributed by Rev. W. Ernest White, assisted by Santa Claus. After the tree a short programme was given by the children of the school. St. Mark's Amateur Theatrical Society also gave several sketches that were greatly appreciated. The prizes for the year were then distributed by the rector.

DRAFTS ON LONDON DOWN.

(By Times Special Wire.)

New York, Jan. 7.—Sight drafts on London were offered at 4.84 in the local exchange market to-day. This is the lowest quotation for demand sterling since the panic of 1907, and under normal conditions abroad would inevitably result in shipments of gold to this country.

Bankers regard the further decline in exchange as additional proof of the gradual wiping out of this country's foreign obligations, which at the outbreak of the war, were estimated at not less than $250,000,000.

WAR HITS BRITISH TRADE.

(By Times Special Cable.)

London, Jan. 7.—The effect of the war on England's foreign trade was shown in a striking manner in the yearly returns of the Board of Trade, announced to-day. Exports in 1914 decreased more than £95,000,000 ($475,000,000), as compared with the preceding year. Imports decreased more than £71,000,000 ($355,000,000).

Don't cry over spilled milk, unless it happens to be the milk of human kindness.

Nell—He has such taking ways. Belle—Yes; he's an amateur photographer.

SOCIETY

Mrs. Stanley J. Way, of 41 St. Clair avenue, will receive on the first Thursday of each month.

Mr. John Hoodless is at Sarnia enjoying a course at the mineral baths.

Miss Mary Strathy has returned to Toronto, after a visit with Miss Beryl Wood.

Miss Margaret Ballantine left Sunday night for Chicago to take up a special course.

Mrs. Frank L. J. Seldon (nee Florence I. Gillies), will receive for the first time since her marriage on Thursday, January 14th, at her home, 47 Spadina avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pollington announce the engagement of their second daughter Elsie to Frank Leather. The wedding will take place shortly.

Among those registered at the Royal Hotel to-day are Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Woodley, Winnipeg; Miss Carrie Currie, London.

The members of St. Patrick's Social League will be at home to their many friends to-morrow evening in St. Patrick's Hall, Main street and East avenue.

Mrs. E. Robinson, of Providence, R. I., and Mrs. M. Simon, of this city, are in Toronto visiting their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simon.

Dr. Harold White and Mrs. White, with their little daughter, Grace, of Ottawa, will be in Toronto until Tuesday, when they come on to Hamilton for a short stay with Mr. and Mrs. Clare White.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Carter, Markdale, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gregg, Woodstock, are registered at the Wentworth Arms.

After spending a week with Mrs. P. J. Glaab, Woodstock, Miss B. Roelfson has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus Mumby have returned to their home in Hamilton, after spending the holidays with Mrs. Mumby's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hutchinson, Brantford.

Mrs. David Armstrong and Miss Law have returned to their homes in Buffalo, after an extended visit to their sister, Mrs. Bertha Mitchell, who has been critically ill for some time.

Miss Nisbet went to Toronto to-day to attend the reception given by Lady Willison, in honor of Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeanette Duncan) for the Toronto Women's Press Club. She will remain in Toronto a few days as the guest of Mrs Arthur O. Wood.

CHARLTON AVENUE W. M. S.

The annual birthday party of the Women's Missionary Society of Charlton Avenue Church, was held at the parsonage on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 5th. The attendance was very large, about 80 members and friends being present, and a very enjoyable afternoon was spent. A very pleasing programme was rendered, after which refreshments were served, a unique feature being a birthday cake, with lighted candles, representing the age of the society. The offering was very satisfactory, amounting to $50.

ST MARY'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

St. Mary's Benevolent Society held a social meeting yesterday, to lay out plans for additional work. The secretary, Miss Kavanagh, presented a list of 136 suits and garments of various kinds made by the society and forwarded to the needy Belgians. In answer to a comunication from Mother Helen, of St. Joseph's Hospital, it was decided to make up fifty nightdresses for the patients of the free wards. The offer of Mrs. Edwards to supply cloth for the work was accepted, and it was decided to patronize the "At Home" which Mrs. Edwards is giving for this purpose on Thursday and Friday evening next at her residence on Hess street north. A vote of thanks was passed to Miss Eileen McGowan for a large number of articles of clothing which she had made up at her home and presented to the society. In speaking to the motion Vicar-General Mahony, who was present, said the example of Miss McGowan might profitably be followed by other young ladies of the parish, who, by a little self-sacrifice, could render valuable assistance at this critical time to public needs. The Domestic Science Committee, in view of the many applications received, decided to institute a third class of twenty members for Tuesday evenings. Miss Monica McGowan sang several numbers very acceptably, and piano selections were given by Miss Ethel Nelligan and Miss Eilleen McGowan.

OBITUARY

Death of Mrs. Chittenden After Lengthy Illness.

Mrs. Martha Chittenden, wife of Henry J. Chittenden, passed away yesterday, aged 63. She was born in this city, and had resided here all her life. She had been ailing for some time, and the end was not unexpected. Her husband only survives. The funeral will be held on Friday at half-past two, from Dodsworth's undertaking parlors to Hamilton Cemetery.

Fern, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. W. Young, died early this morning. The funeral will take plast Saturday afternoon from the residence of her parents, 173 Mary street, to Hamilton Cemetery.

BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

(By Times Special Cable.)

London, Jan. 7.—The Royal Commission on civil service, in its report published to-day, recommends that some of the old traditions of the British Foreign Service be done away with, and that the service be made more democratic.

One of the recommendations of the Commission is that the time-honored stipulation that all Canadians for foreign posts in the diplomatic corps must have a private income of at least £400 ($2,000), be abolished.

THE WEATHER

FRIDAY MODERATELY COLD.

(By Times Special Cable.)

Toronto, Jan. 7.—The disturbance which was in the Mississippi valley yesterday is now centred in northern Ontario, with greatly increased energy, and will probably move quickly eastward. The weather is mild from the great lakes to the Atlantic, and modrately cold in the western provinces. Rain has fallen throughout Ontario and Quebec. Storm signals are displayed along the Atlantic coast.

FORECASTS—Lakes and Georgian Bay—Westerly gales, becoming colder; snow flurries. Friday—Fresh westerly winds, fair and moderately cold.

The following was issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries at 8 a. m.:

	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Weather.
Victoria	44	38	Cloudy
Calgary	18	22	Clear
Winnipeg	16	8	Cloudy
Port Arthur	36	10	Cloudy
Parry Sound	38	32	Cloudy
Toronto	40	36	Cloudy
Ottawa	34	32	Cloudy
Montreal	36	36	Cloudy
Quebec	30	26	Rain
Father Point	38	32	Cloudy

The following is the temperature registered at Parke & Parke's drug store. The thermometer is guaranteed correct, being the same as used by the Government at Ottawa:

	1913. Snow.	1914. Dull.	1915. Dull.
8 a. m.	30	33	36
11 a. m.	25	35	34
1 p. m.	25	40	33
Lowest in 24 hours	22	29	32
Highest in 24 hours	42	40	44

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS

Jan. 6th.—
Lusitania—At Liverpool from New York.
Re d'Italia—At Genoa from New York.

NOTHING DOING

U. S. Will Not Investigate German Dum-dum Charges.

(By Times Special Wire.)

Washington, Jan. 7.—Secretary of State Bryan to-day informed Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, that the United States, in maintaining strict neutrality, must refrain from officially investigating or commenting upon his charges that dum-dum bullets were being furnished from this country to the allies.

Secretary Bryan told the Ambassador, however, that if he could furnish proof that forbidden war materials were being shipped by American firms, President Wilson would use his influence to stop the traffic without involving legal or international questions.

QUEBEC HOUSE

Administrator Archambault Opened Legislature.

(By Times Special Wire.)

Quebec, Jan. 7.—With the customary ceremonial, that bore, however, the signs of a certain restraint on account of the illness of His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Francis Langelier, the third session of the thirteenth Legislature of the Province of Quebec was opened to-day at 3 o'clock.

The demonstration lacked several of the striking features of the ceremony; there was no firing of the regular salve of 21 shots from the guns of the citadel; the speech from the throne makes mention of a number of sad events.

Replacing His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Francis Langelier, who is ill, Sir Horace Archambault, Administrator of the province, presided over the ceremony, delivering the address from the throne.

Sir Horace was escorted to the Legislative Palace by a body-guard consisting of one hundred men from the 22rd Battalion, and was accompanied by Captain Victor Pellatier, A.D.C. to the bsent Lieutenant-Governor, and also by his own A.D.C., Lieut.-Col. A. De L. Panet.

HER MISSING NECKLACE.

Saint-Hilaire Finally Awoke and Restored It to His Wife.

The innocent ignorance of much engrossed men of science as to ordinary matters is illustrated by an amusing anecdote of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire the younger. Saint-Hilaire was accustomed to bury himself in his laboratory, where he did not allow the affairs of his household to disturb him, and Mme. Saint-Hilaire was careful to guard him against all worry of domestic matters.

In his laboratory he was accustomed, being a naturalist, to have various strange animals, after the fashion of Rossetti. Of these a monkey was his favorite. His wife possessed a necklace of diamonds, of which she was naturally proud. One day this necklace was missing. Madame was in despair and had the house searched, with the exception of Saint-Hilaire's room. She knew his dislike of being disturbed, and moveover she had not entered this room for a long time, so that she could not have left the diamonds there.

A few days later at one of Mme. Saint-Hilaire's "at homes" her husband appeared, and a woman among the guests who supposed he knew of the disappearance of the diamonds asked him if they had been found.

"What diamonds?" he asked. He called his wife and questioned her. "What sort of a looking thing was this that you have lost?"

She described the diamond necklace.

"Ah," said the zoologist, "for several days my baboon has had in his possession, generally worn about his neck, a similar thing to that described."

"But why did you not tell me?" his wife exclaimed in indignation.

"Why," answered Saint-Hilaire, "I supposed that it belonged to him. He seemed to be very fond and proud of it."

Dare to err and to dream. Deep meaning often lies in childish plays. —Schiller.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths which are inserted in the DAILY TIMES also appear in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. 50c first insertion; 25c for each subsequent insertion.

DEATHS

RIPLEY—At his late residence, Bartonville, on Wednesday, January 6th, 1915, Frederick Ripley, aged 39 years. Funeral Sunday, 10th inst, at 2 p.m. Interment at Bartonville Cemetery.

YOUNG—At her parents' residence, 173 Mary street, on Thursday, January 7th, 1915, Fern, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Wesley Young, aged 10 years and 3 months. Funeral on Saturday, at 2 p.m., to Hamilton Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM.

WHITESIDE—In loving memory of Willie Whiteside, who died January 7th, 1906.

Only the best that God could lend;
A loving son and faithful friend;
We miss him and mourn him in silence unseen,
And dwell in the memory of the days that have been,
Nntil the day breaks and the shadows flee away.

—Family.

STRANGE FIREARMS

Specimens of military and other forms of firearms from England, France, Russia, Japan, Germany and many other countries, are to be seen in the small-arms exhibition of the United States national museum. The ehibit includes some 1,400 individual pieces and comprise probably the best general collection in the United States, considering that there are represented examples of military rifles, pistols and revolvers, sporting shotguns and rifles, target rifles and pistols, and numerous odd and unusual pieces relating to the development of firearms.

Although the discovery of gunpowder is attributed by some to China, there is no positive evidence that the Chinese every made use of it. At an early period they produced certain kinds of fireworks, accounts of which came through Persia, Egypt and the Moorish countries in southern Europe, but gunpowder for use in firearms, it is believed, originated in Italy, Spain or Germany. While cannon of a sort were built in the early part of the fourteenth century, hand firearms were slow to be adopted on account of their unreliability, and it was not until about 1381 that they are known to have appeared in Germany, while Europe in general did not take them up until the middle of the fifteenth century, when they became known as hand-cannon.

The earliest form of hand gun was a crude affair, fired by the application of a burning match to the touchhole. The first improvement was the mounting of the match on a springless lock or cock, which later, upon the addition of a spring, became known as the match-lock. Examples of this early weapon from India, China, Afghanistan, Japan, Formosa, Arabia, Morocco and Mexico are in the museum collection.

The next development was the wheel-lock gun, about 1515 or 1517, fired by a spark struck on pyrites by a roughened wheel revolved by a spring. Specimens of this type of gun and pistol from Greece, Germany and England are also included in the museum exhibit.

A form of flint-lock called the snaphaunce, followed in 1540. This substituted, in place of the wheel, a lock, which held in its jaws a piece of pyrites and when released hit the cover of the pan, striking a spark which ignited the charge of powder. A pair of pistols of this type from Constantinople illustrate the principle well. Further improvements in the snaphaunce resulted in the flint-loik gun, in which a piece of flint replaced the pyrites. Examples of this style are more common and some sixty are included in the museum collections, representing nearly every country, and well illustrating the varous changes and improvements made.

One of the most interesting and valuable arms in the collection is the John Cookson flint-lock breech-loading magazine gun, made in 1586, which has a magazine in the stock capable of holding ten rounds of loose powder and bullets.

One movement of a lever feeds the ammunition into the barrel, cocks the hammer and primes the pan. In spte of the English name of the maker, the odd piece is believed to be of Spanish origin on account of its general type and the style of its decoration. It was probably brought to Maryland by the early English colonists; at least it was found in Baltimore and confiscated in 1863, and held by the Government until 1867, when it was thrown away. In 1888 it was purchased for a small sum and put in its present perfect condition by a gunsmith of Baltimore, from whom it was secured by an American collector and presented to the museum.

From a military viewpoint, the design of this gun evidences great advances of its time, for with the magazine charging appurtenances ten shots could be fired in a little more time than is required for a modern magazine gun. Altogether, the antiquity, design, workmanship and beauty of this gun make it a most valuable and remarkable relic.

The collection also contains several pillock, and the percussion cap guns, which followed the flint lock, and the Prussia needle gun, and the French Chassepot which appeared somewhat later.

The development of the gun and ammunition in the United States is well illustrated by a series of historical cases showing the types used in the succeeding wars from the French and Indian to the war with Spain, thus connecting closely history and invention.

While many foreign guns are represented they are not all of the latest patent, or of the type now in use in the European war; in the case of our military rifle, however, the latest developments are shown, and it is interesting to note that the Springfield rifle, generally known as the 1903 model, though it has been improved upon since, is to be found in three separate series—the target, game and military—showing that it is suitable, with different sorts of ammunition, to many uses.

Some of the museum specimens are the donations of individuals, others are from American manufacturers, the war and navy departments, and the patent office.—Pittsburg Despatch.

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Chesapeake & Ohio, 42 1-2.
Chicago Great Western, 10 1-2.
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, 89 3-4.
De Beers, 9 7-8.
Denver & Rio Grande, 5 3-8.
Erie, 22 1-8.
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Grand Trunk, 10 7-8.
Illinois Central, 110.
Louisville & Nashville, 117.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 8 1-2.
New York Central, 88 1-2.
Norfolk & Western, 102.
Ontario & Western, 22 1-8
Pennsylvania, 54 1-4.
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